CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 8.

EGAL NOTICES.

...EE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE ...ereof of Chas. Cleaver, deceased, ...ublic vendue by or under the direction ...ce, in Chicago, and at public ...ll attract a portion from parties desirous ...

...ct consists of a large number of lots in the ...urban village of Cleaverville, on the Illinois ...ch, south of Chicago and only four miles ...

...n block seven (7) section five (5) in the city of ...near Ward's extensive cutting there. ...n the west side. ...ed acres of heavy timbered land 10 miles ...

...e to Will and Kane Counties, Illinois. ...to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin; together ...l lots in the cities of Henry, Fulton and ...

...ster of the assignees to convey the said ...y authorization, and to this end will sell ...s of town lots or lands at very great bargains ...ce, on all of a sufficient sum to pay ...ve the twenty-third day of September, very ...ty three will be given and terms easy. ...ur sale are supply to or apply ...y Agent, at the office of the Illinois Land ...and Taylor streets, Chicago. ...indebted to said C. Cleaver are requested to ...ediately. ...ims against said C. Cleaver are requested to ...ers, duly authenticated, at the office of ...

H. G. LOOMIS, } Assignees of C. Cleaver.
D. BUSHNELL, }
July 6, 1858. 1y7dtmon&f

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

...EAS, BY A CERTAIN TRUST ...D, dated the twentieth day of April, A.D. ...orded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, ...f Illinois, in book No. 87 of deeds, page 17, ...No. 47,647 and 47,648, Thomas F. Tyrrell and ...F. Clarkson the following described real estate ...the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State ...wit: Lots No. twenty five and twenty six (25 ...Robinson's subdivision of Lot forty-seven ...Trustee's subdivision of School section ...ship, north Range fourteen, east of the ...Meridian; and conveying the same in trust ...ayment of a certain note described in and of ...ed date of said trust deed, for the sum of one ...ten, due and payable twelve months after ...or, and payable to the order of Peter F. ...

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY, 10 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer.
JAMES MILLER,
OF [illegible] COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

What the Douglas Reception Means, and what it Does not Mean.

We have no disposition to under-estimate the reception given to Judge Douglas. It was respectable as to the number of persons who witnessed it, as well as in the order and general completeness of the arrangements. The Senator is too sagacious, and shrewd a tactician, to permit an affair of that kind to pass off without a becoming eclat. The deliberation with which its various details were settled and carried into execution is significant of the importance with which he deemed the occasion invested, and is *prima facie* evidence that his subordinates in the matter were only intrusted with the duty of giving efficiency to plans of his own concocting.

Our New York correspondent wrote us, under date of July 2nd, as follows: "Senator "Douglas has just left town, having been here "ever since the adjournment of Congress, "surveying the field and arranging for the "campaign. In this respect he bears some "resemblance to Napoleon, who was in the "habit of planning all his marches and battles beforehand, and then executing his "scheme with marvellous accuracy." Why this long delay at New York, if the object of it was not to afford time to his subordinates here, for arranging the details of the reception, according to the programme drawn up by his own hand? Senator Douglas knows every foot of ground upon which the contest is to be waged, and he doubtless had determined upon the manner of conducting the campaign before the adjournment of Congress. If not, and he desired the advantage of counsel upon the subject, he would have sought it among the veteran leaders of the Democracy at home, rather than from the "Tammany b'hoys," with whom our correspondent informs us he was in close and constant association while in New York.

To have a public reception tell with effect, there were two things to be secured: 1. Respectability as to numbers; 2. The participation of those whose political relations have heretofore been hostile to Mr. Douglas. The first could only be obtained by making a draft upon his friends in the country. To secure the second, it became necessary to bring to bear upon the persons approached, many devices and deceptions and appeals to vanity and ambition, all of which consumed not a little time, but which had to be done prior to notifying his country friends as to the day the demonstration would take place. This, and this alone, caused the Senator's protracted stay in New York. Had there been the slightest probability that his return would have been signalized by anything like a *spontaneous* demonstration on the part of his constituents, his business in New York would have been much earlier dispatched, and his campaign would have commenced a fortnight earlier.

It is easy now to understand whatever of significance there may have been in yesterday's reception. To say that there was neither spontaneity nor heart in it, is simply to give utterance to what every one is prepared to admit who witnessed it, or is familiar with the machinery by which the whole thing was produced. The masses who were present were drawn together some by curiosity to hear and see the man, and others by a desire to learn the manner in which he will endeavor to conduct the campaign so as to retain the favor of the slavery propagandists of the South, and yet persuade the freemen of Illinois that he is the friend and champion of free labor. The presence of the crowd, aside from that portion of it to whom the details of the affair were entrusted by Mr. Douglas, signified only this, and nothing more. A large majority of those who were present, are still as much opposed to the general course and political theories of Mr. Douglas, as they were when he attempted to address them, on his return from Washington, in 1854. They accord to him all the credit he deserves for having co-operated with the Republican party during the recent session of Congress, in opposition to the Lecompton swindle, but they do not, and can not forget the long list of Mr. Douglas' crimes against freedom, and his more recent asseverations of continued affiliation with the party in whose name and through whose agency he committed them.

The fact is, Mr. Douglas has recanted none of his political heresies, nor has he given evidence of any intention of doing so. The exigencies by which he was surrounded brought him into conflict with the Administration upon a simple question of *fact* as to whether the Lecompton Constitution had been sufficiently submitted to the people; upon matters of principle his views are substantially those of Mr. Buchanan. With the President, he holds that the people of a Territory have no right, either through their Legislature, or in any other manner, to prohibit slavery; that Congress has no right of interference in the matter; that slavery is carried into every Territory belonging to the United States by the Federal Constitution; that slavery is as much an institution of, and may as rightfully be practiced in the respective Territories, as in South Carolina and Georgia; and that the people of the Territories, though they be unanimous in their opposition to the institution, are utterly powerless to remove it, until they come to frame a State Constitution. So long as Mr. Douglas holds to these theories he may be a promising candidate for southern support for the Presidency, but it is asking a little too much of the freemen of Illinois—many of whom either in their own persons or in their posterity, are to become the future settlers of our Territories—to support a man for the Senate who, if not avowedly a champion of slavery extension, gives all his influence to it, and against the personal and political rights of free white people who depend upon their own honest industry for a livelihood. No number of public receptions, no booming of cannon, and no blazing of fireworks can alter the verdict which the people of Illinois have already passed upon their recreant Senator.

Extravagance and Waste.

Had Lecompton never been thought of—had there been no departure from the policy of the fathers in Mr. Buchanan's treatment of the Slavery question—had Dred Scott never forced his way into the Supreme Court, there is enough in the outrageous waste and extravagance of the party in power to insure it a speedy and ignominious defeat, as soon as the voice of the people can be heard. Look at its expenditures in a time of profound peace! They run up to the enormous aggregate of one hundred and two millions of dollars. Here are the figures:

Balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1857, according to report of Secretary	$17,710,114 27
Receipts 1st quarter from Customs, Lands [illegible]	[illegible]
do 2d quarter do	[illegible]
do 3d do do	[illegible]
do 4th do (last expired, estimated)	[illegible]
Treasury Notes under act 23th Dec., 1857	[illegible]
Loan act June	[illegible]
Total	$101,735,047 41

How indifferent soever men may be to the moral or political aspects of Slavery, to the demands of Free Labor, and the progress of civilization, there is a metallic clink in these figures that will awaken them from their dreamy slumbers, and cause them to clap their hands to their pockets whence this enormous drain comes. Here is the basis for a tax equivalent to more than three dollars and a half *per capitum*, for each man, woman and child, white or black, rich or poor, in the United States—a rate that has never been paralleled in the history of the Government, and for which Mr. Buchanan and the bogus Democracy alone are responsible! With such rapid progress toward the prodigality of European courts, how long can a national tax gatherer be kept from our doors?

☞ The Trustees of the Cairo City Property are to have a meeting in Philadelphia on the 15th inst.—probably to determine upon the action to be taken in relation to the late destructive overflow.

A New Light on the Revival of the Slave-Trade.

As we have said heretofore, we have been slow to believe that any government in Christendom, except that of Spain, which stands as it were on the dividing line between Christendom and fetichism, was seriously bent on throwing open the traffic in human flesh on the high seas, to the depraved and abandoned of the whole world. We had supposed that England, France and the United States were not prepared to strike hands with the pirates whom they have been leagued for half a century to seize and hang. We have watched the movements of the slave-catchers abroad and the slave-drivers and breeders at home, with some care. We have read many sad tales within a year of the enslavement and and transportation of cargoes of "West African savages", as the London *Times* jocularly denominates them, to the coves of Cuba or the inlets of the Gulf. We have paid to the mouthings of successive Southern conventions the attention which their significance, or non-significance, called for. We have considered with due solicitude the "Emigrant Aid" movements of Louis Napoleon, whereby his colonies were to be supplied with cheap labor from migrating communities of these same West African savages. This we have regarded with the more concern, because it is in keeping with the policy of the Imperial *regime*, and any stroke which would familiarize Frenchmen with negro slavery and commend its beauties to their avarice, would imperceptibly reconcile them to the serfdom of white men. We have looked also with suitable mortification on the convenient blindness of our own Government to the fact that some dozens of vessels were exchanging cotton cloth, beads and rum for men and women, between Congo and Cuba, under the stars and stripes. We have indeed noticed occasionally the Delphic ecstasies and delirium of the New Orleans *Delta* and other journals of the fine frenzy school, but we have trusted to the old-fashioned, common sense, home manufacturing patriarchs of the Richmond *Enquirer* to put down the brakes on the Louisiana importers at the proper time—a trust which we have some confidence in still. In short, we have surveyed the piratical field from all points of view without arriving at the belief that any scheme was on foot for re-opening the Slave Trade which was likely to be successful.

But a new light is now thrown upon the business. Among the items brought by the last steamer from Europe, we find that the debates in the British Parliament on Louis Bonaparte's Emigration scheme, had excited "indignation" in France; also that the Spanish government had applied to France for "protection" against the stringent discipline exercised by the British government over the slave hulks in and around Cuba, and that the application had received "encouragement." Here is a complication of some moment. The late wreck and rescue of the French "Emigrant" ship *Regina Cœli* (Queen of Heaven!) on the coast of Africa, disclosed the fact that the migration of those enterprising natives of Loango was what the Bishops of the Established Church would call "vicarious"—that it was precisely the sort of emigration which people rush into who go to Botany Bay. In other words, it was compulsory transportation from their own land and enslavement in another. At our latest advices by mail, the subject had been brought before Parliament by the Bishop of Oxford in a cogent speech, and was receiving the attention which its skulking heinousness demanded. The London *Times* was of course leagued with the French slavers, as it had been previously with the American slavers—in an insinuating and Jesuitical leader. The Ministers had not indicated the course likely to be pursued by Government, but we cannot doubt their steady resistance to the Napoleonic villainy—especially as the policy adopted by Derby and D'Israeli is sure to be the opposite of that recommended by the *Times*.

The other fact brought by the *Africa*, that Spain had lifted up her voice against the vigilance of the British Cuban squadron, has no significance, except as it confirms the rumor of Gallic sympathy with the pirates, and Gallic wrath against England. Spain is notoriously decrepid and seedy, notoriously inclined to the nigger traffic, and notoriously eager to embroil some first-class power in a war with England, to whom she owes a good many millions of dollars. That she should have seized upon this occasion to fasten her own rights in the African commerce to those of Napoleon and his Spanish wife in the same detestable traffic, is not in the least to be wondered at. That France should have responded encouragingly to the Castilian clamor, may or may not be remarkable, but the event is of world-wide consequence. Taken in connection with the recent extensive war preparations of the French Government, and the national coolness resulting from the acquittal of Bernard, it foreshadows a struggle which may settle the balance left over from Waterloo, or double it. Diplomacy may arrest the peril but a war of untold consequences between freedom and slavery, hinging on the rights and wrongs of that old time infamy, the African Slave Trade, we believe to be among the possibilities of the near future. We shall not be sorry to hear the sound of the first gun in such a conflict. It is for those who seem bent on throwing the high seas open to the predatory crews of every nation that can float a slave keel, to avert it, if it is to be averted.

Gold in Vermont.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Montpelier, Vt., a few days since, says that a returned Californian having discovered gold, after a careful search, in the beds of the streams running from a high mountain ridge about ten miles north of that place, quietly went to the land-owners, and, without their knowing the fact of the discovery, purchased the exclusive right of digging for gold in the largest stream for three years. All through the present season he has been at work there with an assistant, and says that he is doing a good business every day. He has found a nugget worth thirty dollars, and one worth eight dollars. The goldsmiths pronounce the gold purer and worth more per ounce than that which is brought from California.

It has long been known that gold existed in small quantities in several localities in the State. It was discovered many years ago in the town of Plymouth, Windsor County, and last year it was obtained to some extent in the bed of a stream running down the side of a mountain in that neighborhood.

Longer ago still, small grains of the precious metal were found along the head-waters of Deerfield River, in Windham County. Professor Hitchcock, who has personally explored that region, mentions the fact of gold being found there, in his interesting work upon the Geology of Massachusetts, published something more than twenty years since.

About thirty years ago, the citizens of a quiet rural town of Windham County had a violent attack of gold fever, which had its origin in the discovery of a lump of pure gold by a schoolboy, in a bank near a small stream, which was worth about seventy-five dollars. The public curiosity and cupidity were at once greatly stimulated. It was remembered that gold had been discovered in a neighboring town, and the few eager individuals to whom the discovery was first made known, immediately came to the conclusion that a perfect El Dorado was about to disclose its treasures to their gratified vision. They prospected here and there—resorted to divining rods to find the exact locality of the great auriferous deposits—and meantime made efforts to purchase all the land in the neighborhood. A few knowing old residents, however, quietly smiled at the excitement. They remembered a queer genius—a maker of counterfeit money and a searcher for the philosopher's stone—whose laboratory many years before stood on the exact locality where the lump of gold was found. He was known to have often melted gold coin in his various experiments, and the inference—doubtless a correct one—was, that he had lost that identical lump from his pocket. A hint of this probable fact to the gold-seekers caused a sudden abatement of the fever.

Editorial Courtesies.

A chronic feud, (merely professional of course,) exists between the New York *Times* and *Herald*, which does not redound to the credit of journalism, though some of the hits are pretty sharp. Here are the *Times'* last words:

"The *Herald* is endeavoring to make its readers believe that the *Times* is an obscene and improper paper,—that it publishes licentious and improper matter. This is disinterested on poor Bennett's part, we must confess—for if he should succeed in convincing his own subscribers of that fact he would lose two-thirds of them in a week."

Popular Sovereignty among the Germans.

To the Editors of the Press and Tribune:

Under the above caption, the Chicago *Times* of July 9th, publishes an article, signed "A German," in which an effort is made to prove that the Germans are beginning to discover the true principle of Popular Sovereignty in the so-called Kansas-Nebraska bill, and are returning in masses to the Democratic camp, of which the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is the recognized leader. Although to many it may appear doubtful if the writer of this American-like stump speech is really a German, I ask your indulgence for a few moments, in order to refute some of its sophistries and false assertions, as it must be of interest to every citizen to know the true position of the Germans on the pending questions of the day.

I have to go back to the time of the Pierce election. At that time the great mass of the Germans were members of the Democratic party, and Pierce received almost the united German vote. The "German" of the *Times* is perfectly right when he says that the Germans are born free-soilers. They did not approve of the Baltimore platform in all its parts; they were decidedly hostile to the Fugitive Slave law, which was indorsed by it. But they too well knew that their single-handed opposition would avail them nothing; they saw that the American people acquiesced in the Compromise measure of 1850, and that the bar to all further agitation of the slavery question, which was thus interposed by the Baltimore platform, was in keeping with the sense of the conservative masses of the American people. They hoped that, when the slavery question, at least for a while, was disposed of, Congress would turn its attention to other pending questions, one of which was always the dearest wish of every German—the Homestead bill. It is well remembered still, how the names of Pierce and King were proclaimed among the laboring classes, as the standard bearers of the "Land Reform" and a liberal foreign policy; it is not forgotten yet, what pledges were made by the leading politicians in this respect, which is a matter of American history, with what rejoicings the inauguration of Pierce was hailed!

But of all the promises, not a single one was fulfilled. The Homestead Bill was knocked in the head by a "Democratic" Senate, and millions of acres of the public domain were squandered in land-grants to Railroad Companies. But something which was *not* on the programme of the Baltimore Platform, *did* occur. The box of Pandora was re-opened, the Slavery discussion was recommenced. It was by our own distinguished Senator, who brought forth his great measure, the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The measure took the Germans by surprise. None of the promises of reform had been kept, but in another and strange shape, there loomed up a measure, which, if adopted, they could only view in a light as detrimental to their dearest interests—to the interest of free labor. While they were Democrats, they had always been taught that it was a Democratic principle to "let well enough alone;" they knew that the slaveholding States had a right to manage their own internal affairs, without interference from without. But, by many resolutions of Democratic State Conventions, they knew also that it was a principle of the Democratic party, to set their face against the *further extension* of Slavery, and in the Nebraska Bill they could see nothing but an attempt to remove the last barrier against the spread of Slavery, by giving to the *first settlers* of a Territory the *right* to decide if the soil they settled on should forever be free, or cursed forever with the curse of Slavery. The Nebraska Bill as they understood it (Mr. Douglas, of course, will say that they had not read it,) left the most momentous question of the century to the decision of a few trappers and backwoodsmen, who happened to be first on the ground, the decision of whom must be binding for their children and the children of their children. And all this was clothed with the magnificent name of "*Popular Sovereignty*."

Popular Sovereignty was understood by the Germans in a different way. They had long regarded the splendid territories beyond the Mississippi as the domain of free labor—as the free inheritance of their posterity. To fight for what they always had considered as dedicated to freedom with a few Border Ruffians from the south, did not appear to them as a fit illustration of popular sovereignty. The "German" of the *Times* says that the Germans are just the element to crush out slavery—to show that free labor can be made more profitable than unpaid labor, even in a slave state; he is proud that Texas and Missouri will be free states through German industry. Every German agrees with him in this; but there are not many Germans to be found, who like the idea of making slave states of our vast territories first and then go there in order to crush out slavery again, which at the best is a very slow process, in which nobody counts the victims who die before half their task is accomplished. No; the Germans, cosmopolitans as they are, by far prefer to preserve our Territories free from slavery at the start, so as to be spared the ungrateful labor to snatch them from the clutches of the slave-holders by the sweat of their brow and the toil and anxieties of many years.

This is the origin of the opposition of the Germans to the Nebraska bill. The *Times'* correspondent may call it a "pursuit of Utopian vagaries and abstract impossibilities," to his heart's content; [illegible] that his countrymen regard the stand they have taken as eminently practical. They could not find out that the niceties and constitutional quibbles upon which Mr. Douglas always based the defence of his bill, were of any value in comparison with the great and eternal principle, that no man has a right to transplant slavery upon soil where it does not exist, and they always believed that the country of their choice was the home of the free, and not of the slave.

The whole article of the *Times* is nothing but a bid for German votes. It comes with a bad grace from a paper which, since the last city election, never could throw dirt enough upon the "Dutchmen," who are "swilling lager beer on the Sabbath." If the *Times* only knew with what ridicule its taunts as well as its flatteries are received, it would soon "stop the business."

There is one point yet to which the "German" of the *Times* must have an answer. He asserts that Douglas' opposition to the Lecompton iniquity has opened the eyes of many Germans, and that "*in 1860, the Democratic party will be backed by the overwhelming majority of the three hundred thousand German voters in the Northwest.*" Highfalutin! No sir, the Germans will do no such thing.

While every German acknowledges Mr. Douglas' pluck in his opposition to the Lecompton Swindle, they do not feel as if, from this single fact they should place him at once among the number of Democratic saints and follow his leadership. Over his head still waves the Nebraska banner, and as long as he will not confess that he has erred, there can be no question of ever again voting for him. The Germans have not forgotten how the exponent of Popular Sovereignty declared in public speech, "*that he did not care whether the people of the Territories voted Slavery up or down.*" The Germans have not forgotten yet how, in his Springfield speech, Mr. Douglas endorsed the Dred Scott decision to the very letter, and they are still freedom-loving enough, to reject the abominable doctrine advanced by Judge Taney and indorsed by Judge Douglas! The Germans cannot but compare Mr. Douglas with the apprentice to the sorcerer in Goethe's poem, who called the spirits with his master's word, but forgot the others with which to dismiss them. The broom of Popular Sovereignty on which Mr. Douglas rides, has been transformed into the black horse of Slavery, the spirits of the victims of the Kansas murders surround him, but if in his uneasiness and despair; he calls on the Germans to help him out of his position, he is mistaken. There is but one way for him to save his name from the just verdict of posterity. *Let him renounce the principle of the Nebraska Bill.*

Personally, the Germans have no animosity against Mr. Douglas. But few of them have made his acquaintance. But they all regret that a talent like that of Mr. Douglas is thus led astray, by casting his lot with the South; the fate of Webster, Cass and numerous others should have warned him, for "whoever trusts the d——l is at last cheated in the bargain."

The "German" of the *Times* indulges in some attacks on the German Republicans of this city. It is not my intention to allude to personalities, but for *one* German Republican of Chicago, I can say, that I am open to conviction; at the same time, I have to confess that his article has failed to convince me as well as any other. His shot is thus thrown away.

A REAL GERMAN.

The Proposed Inter-Colonial Railway.

The project of an Inter-Colonial Railway to connect Canada with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is exciting a good deal of attention. A meeting was held in London on the 5th ult. to take the subject into consideration. Viscount Bury presided, and speeches were made by the Right Hon. Sotherton Estcourt, M. P., Sir Allan Napier MacNab, the Hon. S. Cunard, and the Hon. Justice Haliburton. We subjoin the leading resolutions which were proposed and carried unanimously:

Moved by the Right Hon. S. Estcourt, M. P., and seconded by Captain the Hon. John Vivian, M. P.

"That the extraordinary advance which has been made within the last few years in the trade and population of the British North American colonies, renders it imperatively necessary that Great Britain should no longer be dependent upon the United States for railway communication with these important colonies, especially when a cheaper and more expeditious route can be obtained through the British possessions."

Moved by the Hon. Sir Allan McNab, Bart., and seconded by R. P. Nisbet, Esq., M. P.:

"That the importance of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec in a national point of view having been repeatedly acknowledged by the Imperial Government and by the Legislatures of the various colonies through which the said line of railway is intended to pass, it is desirable that measures be forthwith adopted to carry out the views expressed by such high authority."

Quips from Prentice.

—A drunken father undertook to chastise an undutiful son, nearly as large as himself, in the second Ward, on the 4th of July, but fell suddenly down—prostrated by a *son-stroke*.

—If M. Belly is going to sustain himself at the Isthmus against the United States, he must of course be prepared to encounter the United States. How about his *navel* affairs?

—The census shows that there are five hundred thousand more men than women in the United States. So if either sex has a pretext for polygamy, it is the female.

—M. Belly avows his determination to have the United States held to a terrible responsibility. He hasn't a single bowel of compassion in him.

—Some regard must be had for the fitness of things. Either the ladies' dresses must contract, or carriages, church-pews, and sidewalks must expand.

Letter to Judge Douglas.

Honorable S. A. Douglas—*Sir:* You are one of the Senators for Illinois. You aspire to a re-election to that honorable position. You will visit Chicago and be received by your friends with public honors. You will use the occasion for re-affirming your political principles, and for renewing your pledges of fidelity to those principles. You have attained to political prominence and power in the Commonwealth. As you have power we desire to know your purposes, and to know your purpose it is necessary to know your principles and views. You intend to act in good faith. You really desire to satisfy the public mind. You do not intend to practice the arts of the politician and tell us what o'clock it is without giving us any idea of the time of day. You will not studiously avoid those points on which we desire information and [illegible] the matters we have already heard almost "*ad nauseam*." You will not present yourself as an infernal machine that every honest man is afraid to touch except to destroy. You owe it to the public, and especially to your constituents, to make a clear and candid revelation of yourself. You will not regard as an impertinence, but accept as a favor, any hint of the public expectation and desire. Slavery is the Kiber Pass of American politics. You cannot evade the pertinaceous scrutiny of the public on this question. To this question you will be held to the most rigorous account. The we are assured of your views on this question, all your talk, though in itself precious as gold and pearls, we will regard as chaff and rubbish. However much it may be to your purpose to talk of other things, it is not at all to our purpose—it is a mere impertinence and when evasively reiterated it is an insult. Do not suppose that your constituency will permit their representative to ignore the very thing on which their soul is mainly and intensely set. Tell us then, has slavery, as instituted in the slave States of this Union or any of them, a moral character? Is it morally good, morally bad, or morally indifferent? Is it a right, or is it "a wild and guilty fantasy that man may hold property in man?" Do you hold the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision, that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect? Do you believe that the people of a *Territory* have legal power to abolish slavery or to prevent its introduction into said *Territory*? You rebelled against Southern aggression and violence when you opposed the Lecompton Swindle. Satisfy us on the above question of morals; tell us that slavery is a wrong, a great wrong, that you, in common with all other good men, desire the destruction at some time, and in some manner of that which is wrong. Tell us that you regard slavery as the tares among the wheat, that may indeed be tolerated till the wheat is ripe, but that must in no wise be sown in new and virgin soil. Tell us that you will never again be, as you have already been, the "enemy" of freedom, the enemy of God and the enemy of man, to sow and propagate those tares. Do this simple act of duty, and you will assume a stand point which will in time gather around it such a power as was never wielded by any single man in this country. Answer the question of morals. *Let the politics alone.* We have heard your politics a thousand times. I mean the politics that strips Congress of authority, and, therefore, of responsibility—the politics that permits the people to perpetrate and do any iniquity and binds Congress to ratify and give effect to that iniquity. We do not want to be instructed in such politics. Let us have your morals. We have never yet heard you on the moral view. We desire to hear you now. You say you are a statesman, not a moralist. We cannot permit you to divorce morals from politics. This government takes cognizance of moral considerations and moral principles, especially when those principles affect the inalienable rights of men. You cannot be permitted to ignore or break down, in your legislation, the sacred landmarks that stand conspicuous along the frontiers of right and wrong. In other questions of legislation you ask no such wretched privilege: witness your published views of polygamy in Utah. Even if a flagrant moral wrong is embodied in the constitution of these States, it is constitutional, under certain conditions, to expunge that wrong; and we tell you beforehand that your plea of being a statesman and not a moralist is nugatory. You perhaps think you have adopted a wise and moderate mean that will drive all opposers to a vicious and unpopular extreme. Your moderate mean, we think, is itself a vicious extreme, because it abolishes the distinction of right and wrong.

Yours, respectfully, A REPUBLICAN.

Central Illinois Items.

The Fourth—Social Entertainments—Prayer in a Ball Room—Crops, &c.

[Correspondence the Press and Tribune.]

ATLANTA, Logan Co., Ill., July 6.

The Fourth (or rather the Fifth) passed off very pleasantly here. We had firing of cannon, explosion of fire-crackers, &c., &c., as is usual. Besides, we had an ice cream entertainment at Dugger's warehouse, and a ball at Armington's Hall.

An incident connected with the ball created a sensation in town, and afforded considerable material for gossip. It appears that the managers, several days since, sent special invitations to the ministers of the various churches in town, to attend the dance, thinking to [illegible] dancing had got under full headway, four of the aforesaid ministers made their appearance in the Hall, and soon were mingling with the bystanders. The "set" being through, the announcement was made that the ministers having been solicited to attend, desired, that a portion of the time should be set apart for them, which was acceded to. Then commenced the *religious exercises of the ball!* One preached, another prayed, and another struck up a good old, religious hymn, when the dancers, seeing what turn matters were likely to take, ordered the musicians to proceed, and begun the dance again, leaving the ministers to do their own singing, and make their exit the best way they could. The dancers were considerably beat over it, and will undoubtedly know better than to invite ministers to their next ball.

We are now in the midst of harvest. Wheat has been injured by the rust very much. There are some good fields of wheat, but the supposition is that there will not be more than half a crop. Corn looks very slim, and oats, barley, and all other farm products are more or less injured from excessive rain and other causes. O. P. H.

Illinois and Pennsylvania Usury Laws.

Editors Press and Tribune.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of the 9th inst., you speak of the interest law of Pennsylvania, as being "substantially the same, as that of our own State, with the exception of the rate collectable by legal process, and that the borrower is permitted to commence action within six months after payment for the recovering of the excess of interest over the legal rate."

Now to my mind this first exception, constitutes in itself an immense difference in favor of the recent Pennsylvania statute. In Pennsylvania, a lender may recover six per cent., even on a usurious loan, while here if he reserve over ten per cent. he *forfeits all interest whatever*. Surely this is no trifling difference.

Money being intrinsically about as well worth ten per cent. here, as six in Pennsylvania, we would be about on an equal footing with that State, if our law allowed the recovery of at least ten per cent., even on contracts where a higher rate is reserved. J. G. H.

Washington Intelligence.

The Title to Superior City—Col. Steptoe's Defeat, etc.

Special dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 6.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the great contest for the title to "Superior City." The claim of Brissett, Warren, Dennis and Ray is rejected, because it is shown that they are Chippewa Indians of mixed blood, and have no right to pre-empt. The adverse claim of the alleged proprietors of Superior City is also rejected, because it is not shown that these proprietors are occupants of the tract, as required by the pre-emption laws. Who then owns Superior City?

The news of Colonel Steptoe's defeat is not doubted by the War Department, and Governor Floyd awaits in painful anxiety the next arrival from the Pacific. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the settlements, and should they do so, they have strength enough to drench the country in blood, skilled as they are in the use of the deadly rifles, with which they are well supplied. Should a general slaughter of the people take place, a fearful responsibility will rest on the United States Senate, before which body treaties with these Indians have been pending for three years, and yet undisposed of.

A similar decision is also made against the proprietors of Waverly, in Minnesota. Healy, the contestant, is allowed to show that his settlement was made in good faith.

Christopher H. Mott, of Mississippi, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate arrearages of war debts in Michigan and Oregon Territories.

Thomas H. Beard, Jr., of Pennsylvania, is appointed Census Clerk for Minnesota—salary sixteen hundred dollars.

Outrages upon Americans in Palestine.

Mr. Williams of the Utica *Herald*, writes home from Palestine in respect to the late outrage upon the Dickson family, and adds:

"This and similar outrages have thoroughly alarmed the American residents throughout Palestine and Syria. Robberies are of almost daily occurrence. Two American missionaries were assailed between Beyroot and Jerusalem, by a band of armed Bedouins, who pointed their guns at their breasts and commanded them to surrender. A similar outrage was committed upon an American party coming from Damascus a few days previous. There is no government in Palestine just now. The Bedouin robbers are the virtual rulers of the land. Robberies occur almost every day under the very walls of Jerusalem.

I attended last evening an informal meeting of American residents at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Beyroot, Damascus, and Nazareth, to consider the propriety of representing to the government at Washington the insecurity of life and property of Americans traveling in Palestine; and of requesting its protection against the insolence and extortion of the Turkish robbers. I can assure you that the array of facts upon which the petition will be based are quite startling. I will not enlarge at present further [illegible] than to say that if the demand for protection is made, the government will be called by every consideration of honor and magnanimity to exercise an active, and if necessary, forcible interference with the conduct of the Turkish government in Palestine."

☞ Martin Gray, one of the pioneer settlers of Galena, died on the 7th inst. He became a resident of that city in 1827.

Railway Matters.

The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Railroad Company for the month of June:

Freight	$102,469 79
Passengers	40,680 79
Mails, &c.	4,000 00
Total	$148,155 45
April, corrected	$141,232 55
May	157,963 87

PROGRESS OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A Logansport correspondent of the Dayton *Journal* furnishes the following information, regarding the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad:

In this season of stagnated railway enterprise, it is refreshing to find that at least one important and much needed line of iron is about to be laid with all the expedition which is consistent with the judicious use of men and money. I refer to the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway, already completed, equipped and operated between Richmond and Logansport, a distance of 108 miles. From Logansport to Valparaiso, a point on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, 59½ miles remain to be built, before the new line will be finished. The division of the work has been surveyed and located by Theodore Lincoln, Jr., the engineer in chief of the company, a gentleman whose experience and skill in his profession have been most successfully demonstrated.

During the present week, the work as I learn, will be let to responsible parties, will be commenced immediately, and prosecuted with a view to its completion as soon as practicable. The iron has been purchased and is ready for delivery. It is expected that in fifteen months from this date, the entire line will be in full operation from Cincinnati to Chicago. The distance from Valparaiso to Chicago is 43 miles. At Valparaiso, as before stated, the new line taps the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and from thence to the city of the Lake, in the business of which every railway in the country seems desirous to have a share, it is 43 miles—making the distance from Logansport to Chicago, less than 103. The 59½ miles about to be put under contract have but a single curve, and that a very slight one; the country is level for the whole distance, with the exception of the 2½ miles next to Logansport.

RUINOUSLY LOW FARES.—The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, in the following extract, shows what effect the late reduction of fare on the N. Y. and Erie is having upon the interests of the Company:

We will give a few figures to show the unprofitableness of the through passenger rates now charged on the Erie Railroad. The fare from New York to Buffalo is now five dollars, which covers ferry expenses in New York, and transportation from New York to Buffalo, a distance of over four hundred and fifty miles; or, in other words, it is a charge of only one and one-tenth cents per mile. Now it has been conclusively proven by the statistics of our American roads, and by the experiences of our railroad managers throughout the country, that the actual cost of transporting a passenger one mile is two cents, so that the Erie Railroad loses nine-tenths of a cent per mile on each passenger; or about four dollars for the whole trip. Whether the Erie Railroad can afford to carry passengers at a loss, for the purpose of competition, the stockholders can best answer.

The returns from sixteen railroads in New England and New York, including the Erie and Central, show that the working expenses of the passenger trains are, as the average for the sixteen roads, 1.1 cents per mile for each passenger carried. If to this we add the per centage for interest on debt, and annual deterioration, it will be evident to any one acquainted with railroads, that two cents per mile will hardly cover the actual cost of passenger travel, and that three cents per mile, with a corresponding increase in the freight tariff, will not more than pay fair dividends. And until we have such a paying tariff dividends must be paid, if at all, out of the capital stock or from money borrowed. It is better not to do business than to do it at a loss. But there is no need of this, there is transportation enough to tax the powers of both the Erie and Central Roads, and which, with a paying tariff would yield sufficient profits to allow a fair dividend to the share-holders of each road.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The friends of the Cedar Valley Branch of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, are invited to meet in mass Convention at Waverley, Bremer County, on the 15th day of July next, to devise plans and arrange a programme for the immediate and definite location of the Cedar Valley Road, and putting under contract the grading of the same. A delegation of the Directors of the C., I. & N. Road will be present. A full representation of the people along the line is earnestly requested, as the future policy of the company will then be determined, and a programme fixed upon for the immediate commencement and speedy completion of the road.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. WEARE, H. G. ANGLE,
L. B. CROCKER, J. PURDY,
S. C. BEVER, S. D. CARPENTER,
GEO. GREENE,
Special Committee.

FREIGHT BUSINESS AT CLINTON.—The business of the C., I. & N. R. R. for twelve days ending Thursday, the 1st inst., was—

Wheat received at Clinton, bu.	49,950
Lumber shipped West, ft.	197,500
Merchandise shipped West, lbs.	120,210

This we think will compare favorably with many older roads.—*Clinton Herald.*

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI.—The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company for the month of June ultimo, are $102,000. This amount is about $16,000 less than for the [illegible] is attributed to the interruption of freight and travel by the late freshets.

AFFAIRS OF THE LA CROSSE COMPANY.—A committee has been appointed by the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to adjust and settle all claims against the company.

A Card From Dr. Bernhisel, the Delegate from Utah to Congress.

Upon the advice of experienced friends, I have carefully avoided presenting my name in print. The most obnoxious individual, however, is by popular custom, entitled to ask for himself and for others, when malice is busy against them, what is termed a suspension of public opinion.

I would respectfully ask my fellow-citizens to distrust the letters with which the journals now abound; coming or purporting to come from the station of the army of Utah, and which are composed without any regard for truth of statements by those whose personal interests will be promoted by our country's persevering in the wicked enterprise denominated the Mormon war.

Why are you told by these cruel and mercenary persons that there is reason to doubt the sincerity of the Mormon's desire for peace? Why did the press at their command deny the authenticity of the dispatches of Gov. A. Cumming to the commander at Camp Scott and the President? Can they hope, after we have entirely abandoned our plan and sacrificed all our preparations for defence—after we have opened a way into Utah to troops whose existence no one reasonable man will doubt was at our mercy—do they still hope to bring on a war by following after our flying people so closely that the conduct of a licentious soldiery will compel our citizens to defend themselves from their outrages by force?

I do not understand it. My advices show that four month have passed since we were invited by the President of the United States, or by a gentleman who claimed to have his confidence and represent his views, to receive the assurances of his own and the nation's good will—and to welcome peace and free intercourse again with the forgetfulness of all past differences. Four months have elapsed since that gentleman came among us with his message of peace, and upon our national faith we felt safe to call back our troops who were upon a hostile march, and salute the flag which should protect every American citizen who has a right to gaze upon it. But the hostile preparations against us still continue, the armed men at the camp still threaten to pursue our families and flocks.

They even write of their success in prejudicing against us the minds of the two gentlemen who have lately reached them bearing the title of Commissioners of the Peace.

With all these evidences of dark plotting, I still have the hope that they will not be able to cover up the truth with fire and blood. I will not yet place the National Administration with those who are trying to destroy us. I believe the President to be a man from whom the truth may be kept by court intrigue; but I trust in him as in every case incapable of perfidy.

I think it enough for me to beg a suspension of public opinion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah.
New York, July 3, 1858.

Foreign Items.

[By the City of Washington.]

The libel suit in which Mr. Bartholomew Gough, the temperance lecturer, sought to recover damages against Dr. Lees, an advocate of the Maine Liquor Law, for a series of libels, charging the plaintiff with being narcotically and helplessly intoxicated, with getting drunk on drugs, eating opium, &c., was concluded on the 21st ult., by a verdict of five guineas for the plaintiff.

—At the trial of Truelove, the bookseller, for publishing a libel on the Emperor of the French, in the Queen's Bench, on the 22d of June, the Attorney General said he was glad to announce that the jury would not be called upon to try the indictment. The defendant was prepared to state that he never intended to countenance the crime of assassination, and to express his regret that any such misconstruction should have been put upon his publication, and that the publication of the work had ceased. This was confirmed by the defendant's counsel, and a verdict of not guilty was taken. The prosecution of Tchorzewski, on a like charge, was disposed of in the same manner.

—Of the two destructive fires in London, one broke out in the life-boat factory of Forrest & Co., of Limehouse, and extended to several adjoining timber yards, &c., burning over a space of several acres. The loss exceeded £100,000 sterling. The second conflagration occurred on the Fresh Wharf, near London Bridge, and destroyed three large warehouses with their valuable contents. The loss is said to be enormous.

—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor was gathering about him every day, men belonging to the progressive party; that the Cabinet was impressed with the necessity of approaching Western civilization, and that the next generation will not find any trace of Slavery in Russia. This policy is opposed by the old Russian party, headed by Prince Menschikoff.

THE BLOOMERS IN COUNCIL.—We are surprised to learn that the "annual national dress reform convention was held at Cortlandville, N. Y., on the 24th and 25th ult., and its proceedings were of so little interest that they have but just reached the papers. There were 150 women at the meeting in the reform dress, which means bloomers. We find no report of the speeches made, except that Prof. Brockett, of the New York Central College—and we know not whether this person is a gentleman or lady—spoke very forcibly in favor of shortening the skirt an inch every year, till there should be no skirt at all. This is an eminently practical suggestion. The change would be so gradual that nobody would miss the skirts until they should entirely disappear, and there would be no unpleasant surprise at the transformation.—*Springfield Republican.*

Destructive Overflow at Memphis—Loss of Life and Property.

From the Avalanche, 5th.

The vicinity of our city was visited last evening by one of the most fearful and destructive rain storms that ever occurred, perhaps, in any latitude. The rain, which was accompanied by the most terrific lightning and thunder, commenced descending in perfect torrents about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued without intermission for a period of three hours, flooding our streets and avenues with water. The present height of the river, and descending floods, contributed to swell the Bayou Gayoso, which extends throughout almost the entire length of our city in the eastern suburbs, until it reached a height between four and five feet in excess of any thing ever known before. At the late hour at which we write, it is impossible to give the particulars of this fearful calamity; but there has doubtless been a loss of three lives, while property to the amount of $100,000 has been destroyed. The lives reported to be lost were those of two negroes and a little child.

The most material loss of property will accrue to the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, the passenger depot of which is on the Memphis side of the Bayou, and is connected with the engine and machine depot by a private bridge leading to the east side of the same. The railroad bridge was damaged to the extent of at least twenty thousand dollars. Including the railroad bridge, no less than seven bridges have been destroyed, while the loss of individual property is immense, aggregating doubtless $100,000.

Union street bridge was considerably damaged—houses, bridges, and floating timbers from above were lodged against it, and the water backed up between Third and Fourth streets. The Madison street bridge was damaged by the formation of a raft of timbers above, and a stable, between Madison and Monroe streets was washed up and a number of mules drowned. Court street bridge was washed away and lodged against the private bridge of the pleasure garden of Mr. W. G. Wilkins, forming a raft of over half an acre. Mr. W.'s garden was entirely flooded, and there was over two feet of water in his house.

Raleigh street bridge was but slightly damaged, although the ground between the bridge and the pleasure garden was entirely submerged. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge was washed down, and it will be some time before it can be repaired. Saffarans' bridge was also washed away. It was made of brick. Mr. Folwell's planing mill was all submerged; Poplar street bridge was washed away, together with Mrs. Graham's grocery, just below. Mrs. G. narrowly escaped with her children. One of Mr. F. G. Butler's children also narrowly escaped drowning.

The waters commenced receding about ten o'clock at night, when the great destruction of property was somewhat apparent, even in the midst of the darkness which pervaded the fearful scene.

In the meantime, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the city, and we can at this time only make a bare allusion to an event which was as remarkable as it was sudden and fearful.

Personal.

GRASS WIDOWS IN INDIANA.—A correspondent of the Dayton *Journal*, who has been traveling out in the Wabash regions of Hoosierdom, discovered one peculiarity in every town he tarried in:

"Speaking of grass, reminds me of the fact that Indiana (and particularly the Wabash) is literally swarming with *grass widows*. Every hotel or tavern has one or has had one or more of those bewitching victims domiciled with them for ten days, which makes them citizens and residents of the State of Indiana, and with a little hard swearing, natives too. At the expiration of ten days, a suit is commenced against some vile husband, and, as a matter of course, a divorce is granted, if for no other cause than incompatibility of temper. Here are congregated from all the States in the Union, all the disconsolate grass widows. A case I heard of at Peru, where the widow of a millionaire had come from Brazil, remained here ten days, got a divorce, with $100,000 of alimony, and would have had more, but old Crœsus had no more in the United States that was comeatable."

A SINGULAR CASE OF DIVORCE.—A suit for divorce is now pending in the Ohio courts, between a man and his wife who are said to have lived together very happily for a year, at the close of which a child was born, and became the cause of the domestic difficulty that will end in their separation, the discussion being all about an innocent name to be given to an innocent infant. The wife intimated to the husband that she would like to have the child called Athol. At this the liege lord objected, remembering one of her "flames" before marriage; she urged, he refused; she wept, he grew obstinate and said she need not hope to shake his resolution by tears—he was marble when a principle was involved. She intimated that there was a remedy to which she would not object; he comprehended her meaning, and hence an application was made for a divorce.

PROLIFIC.—A gentleman in Brunswick county, Va., owns two slaves, Burrill and Annie, whose marriage has blessed their master with seventeen children, including six pairs of twins. Fifteen of the children are living. This is a profitable way of breeding.

A FEMALE BACHELOR.—At the first annual commencement of Mount Union College, Ohio, the degree of Bachelor of liberal Sciences was conferred, among others, upon Miss Jane W. Chapman.

SQUAW SLAVES IN UTAH.—The New York *Tribune* says:

An intelligent writer in the train of the Utah Peace Commissioners, states that the system of all along the route across the plains, among the traders and frontiersmen, as a regular established practice. Almost every white man along this route has an Indian concubine purchased, in the case of young and beautiful squaws, at as high prices as three or four horses, though old and ugly ones may be had at much less cost. Once sold to the white men, her Indian relatives renounce all further interests in her, and not merely her person, but her life, is at the disposal of her owner. When a white man gets tired of his slave-wife, he ships her off and gets another. The children of these unions are totally neglected by their fathers, and grow up as they may under the care of the mothers. At all the forts along the route, the young officers, settlers, and all who can afford it keep their squaws.

Return of the Sioux Chiefs from Washington City.

[From the Minnesotian, 7th.]

On the afternoon of the 5th inst., in the Key City steamer, the Sioux chiefs and head braves of the Medaywaukontwan and Sissetwaun bands of Dakotas, arrived in St. Paul from Washington City, having been gone from Minnesota over four months. They left the Federal City on the 23d of June, and journeyed home leisurely by way of New York and Niagara. The latter place excited their particular admiration—it was pronounced *hahatonkah*, or very big falls, indeed. Juggler R. Brown, Esq., their agent, stopped in New York City, where he is supposed to be cooking up the $25,000 in presents which the Indians and their bands are to receive in part consideration for the portion of their Reserve on the Minnesota river, just sold by them. He'll cook them so the Indians will be done brown to a turn—no doubt of that.

The Sioux Reservation originally extended from about the Little Rock creek, just below Fort Ridgely, up the Minnesota river for one hundred and fifty miles, and for ten in width on each side of that stream. In the treaty just agreed to, they cede all the left bank or Fort Ridgely side, clear up to the head waters of the Minnesota. This will give a chance for some fine pre-emption locations as soon as the United States Senate shall have ratified the treaty, which it will probably do at its next session. Part of the terms of the treaty are said to consist in a guaranty to each member or head of a family in the tribe, of an exclusive fee simple deed of 100 acres of land in the portion of the Reserve unsold, inalienable forever, without the consent of Congress, to anybody except a *bona fide* member of the tribe.

☞ The Hamilton, (C. W.) *Spectator* learns, "on the best authority," that the Leviathan will run to Portland, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway, for six years, and that the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, is to be proceeded with immediately.

☞ The prospectus of an Administration campaign paper, to be called "The Star of Egypt" and published at Belleville, has just been issued. It "stands pledged to oppose all enemies of the Administration, no matter from what corner they may proceed."

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS ON THE OCEAN, LAKE OR RIVER.
Bunker's Patent Life Preserver.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The records of disasters arising from shipwreck, fire and foundering at sea, show an alarming loss of life from the want of proper facilities in times of emergency for the saving of passengers and crew. Life Boats become swamped in LAUNCHING, and LIFE PRESERVERS (so called) useless from non adaptability, or lacking the requisite qualities, and often placed on board complying with the letter of the law, while the spirit of it is entirely overlooked, are facts discovered when the danger is over and disaster and death ensued.
Humanity alone demands that such a state of things should not exist; and while the subscriber would appeal to ship-owners to supply their vessels with an article which has received the highest testimonials of merit from persons of undoubted standing and judgment, he would also urge on every individual embarking on ship or steamer, that a Life Preserver form a portion of their personal baggage. Occupying but little room when not in use, they are adjustable in the space of half a minute, and form a complete protection to the most vital portion of the body, and when once on, need no further attention or care.
Possessing great Buoyant Power, they leave the limbs at perfect freedom. For ladies and children, they are perhaps the only article which combines every requisite for preservation, and cannot fail to give confidence to the most timid. Never any danger of them losing their buoyancy. They are not affected by heat or cold, and with ordinary care are indestructible. For surf-bathing and wrecking purposes they are unequaled. The undersigned solicits the attention of the public to this article, at the depot of the Emporium, 167 Broadway, New York.
O. J. BUNKER, Patentee.
Agents for Chicago Messrs. STAFFORD & COLBURN.
my4-v9-8m

THE MANNY PRIZE
WHAT FARMER WILL WIN IT?
Thankful for the patronage extended to us, and wishing to promote the interests of the farmers who have done so much for us, we have presented one of our Fully Improved Machines to the
Illinois State Agricultural Society
To be given as a PRIZE for the BEST WHEAT FIELD!
CONTEST OPEN TO ALL FARMERS.
TALCOTT, EMERSON & CO.,
Successors to Manny & Co.
ROCKFORD ILLINOIS.
Manufacturers of JOHN H. MANNY'S
Reaper and Mower Combined and Single Mower
GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1858.
Which received the GOLD MEDAL of the United States Agricultural Society, for being the
BEST COMBINED MACHINES IN AMERICA!
After a trial of over a week, in competition with 40 other Machines, at Syracuse, in July last.
Prices (besides freight), for two horse Machine $125 cash; or $130 cash, with notes for $50, due Nov. 1st, and $45 due January 1st. For four horse Machines $10 more.
ap1-ly15-1749

MINERAL WATER CORKS, OF ALL sizes, for sale by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 38 South Water st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES.
We are receiving
Leather of Superior Quality
SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Which will be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE ON
COST.
LEATHER DEALERS AND BOOT MAKERS
PURCHASING FOR CASH,
Will find a DECIDED ADVANTAGE, as our Prices will be found
Unusually Low for Quality.
N.B.—Country Orders carefully and promptly filled "at Lowest Market Prices."
Also, wanted 5,000 Dry Hides at highest market price, and 3,000 Green do. do., at the
GREAT WESTERN
HIDE AND LEATHER STORE,
201 and 203 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
ap8-ly-4774 By R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!—
JAMES KELLY & CO.,
(Successors to Kelly & Blackburn,)
243 LAKE STREET 243
(Near the Bridge.)
Would inform Boot Makers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of their Spring and Summer Stock, consisting in part of Hemlock and Oak Sole, French and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Oak Tanned and Hemlock Upper, Moroccos, a large assortment, Linnings of great variety of colors, Lasts, Findings, Crimping Machine, &c. Also, Leather and India Rubber BELTING, which will be sold at very low rates, and which proprietors of Saw Mills, Machine Shops, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
my13-v4-ly

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.—A TRIP THROUGH THE LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA, embracing a full description of the St. Lawrence river, together with all the principal places along its banks, forming a complete guide for the pleasure traveler, with maps and embellishments. 1 vol. 12mo, $2.00; 24mo, $1.50.
UPPER LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA; a guide from Niagara Falls and Toronto, to Mackinac, Sault Ste Marie, &c., &c.; passing through Lakes Michigan and Superior, and returning through Lakes Huron and St. Clair. In paper, 35c; cloth, 63c. For sale by
GEO. A. GARNES, 134 Lake st.

NO. 48, A 3. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will buy a good lot twenty-five feet front, one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, situated on the corner of Reuben and Owen streets. To any person wishing to buy a cheap lot, we would say that the above is a great chance. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO.
jy9-a82-1w No. 58 Lasalle street.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PASSAGE.—
We beg to inform the public that we issue drafts from
ONE POUND STERLING
upwards in amounts to suit, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
which are good in any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
We also draw on all the principal places of
CONTINENTAL EUROPE,
In sums to suit Purchasers.
PASSAGE TICKETS,
To and from all European ports.
BY STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS,
May be had at E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
Bankers, 74 Dearborn street, near the Post Office,
je24-3m-dtw-w&ev-tri. Chicago, Illinois.

J. M. W. JONES, ISAAC N. PERDUE, JNO. H. SMALL.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
SUCCESSORS TO A. H. BURLEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
jy5-3m-a42-ev 123 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT.—Thousands of this new Coffee Pot have already been sold, and the demand from all parts of the United States is rapidly on the increase. Wherever introduced, it has given the most complete satisfaction.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Makes better coffee than it is possible to obtain in any other way because, by an ingenious but simple arrangement, the housekeeper may *boil her coffee for any length of time without loss of aroma*, thus securing all the elements of the coffee in their natural and proportional combinations.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Gives a healthy beverage. Nervous, dyspeptic, and bilious persons who had not dared to use coffee for years, have been able to drink their favorite beverage again when made in this new boiler, and without an occurrence of any of the old unpleasant consequences. It is healthy, because by the use of a condenser, evaporation is prevented, and the coffee can be boiled long enough to release all the natural elements of the berry, and set them in just proportion in the beverage.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Is the most economical, for nothing being lost by evaporation in boiling, one fourth less coffee is required; while the beverage is stronger more fragrant, and more delicious.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Never fails to do its work right. Cook cannot spoil your cup of coffee by error or forgetfulness, after she has placed the boiler on the stove or range.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Is sold Wholesale and Retail, at Manufacturer's prices by THOS. GEORGE & Co.
No. 1 Lake st., Chicago Illinois.
Also Wholesale and Retail dealers in "Arthur's Celebrated Self Sealing Cans and Jars." ly7-m&tw-a55

REMOVAL—ULRICHS & GEUDTNER HAVE removed their Specie and Exchange Office, from No. 11 Metropolitan Block, to No. 51 South Clark street, late occupied by the Tribune as their counting room.
jy8 a73 lw

BREAD.—ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND families supplied with
MECHANICAL BAKERY BREAD,
At the following places:
J. B. DOGGETT & CO., State st., near Lake st., S. D.
GOSS & HOAG, 42 North Clark street.
J. B. DOGGETT & CO., 181 Michigan street, N. D.
jy5-3m-a8-m

COTTON BAGS.
Eastern Manufacturer's Agents.
CHASE & CO.,
14 South Water Street 14
jy1-a6-ly CHICAGO.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED.
E. W. DENSMORE & CO.,
Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city
FREE OF CHARGE
Any of the various product of their mills. We shall aim at the stars in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill, good materials, and experience, hope to reach and maintain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour in sacks and bags are
Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat,
Phillips' Mills, Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter,
Phillips' Mills, Choice Family, Choice Extra Spring.
Also at wholesale or retail:
White Rye Flour, Corn Meal, sifted and unsifted,
Graham Flour, Corn and Oats, ground,
Cracked wheat, Middlings, Bran, Shorts, Samps, &c.
E. W. DENSMORE & CO.,
mh10-1533-ly No. 147 South Water street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.—THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Gilding, Graining, Kalsomine,
WALL COLORING, ETC.
The attention of merchants and business men who are in want of
GOOD SIGNS,
is particularly called to this advertisement.
H. G. HANKS & CO.,
my28-ly-v156 23 Lasalle street, next door to the Marine Bank.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND OILS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We have this day received and opened a large assortment of the above named articles, and respectfully call the attention of the public thereto. We offer for sale
KEROSENE LAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
From a Church Chandelier to a Kitchen Lamp, of more finished style and a better article than anything in the market.
We are agents for the celebrated
JONES LAMP.
Universally considered the best Lamp made, and offer them to the public at extremely low prices.
Kerosene Oils of all kinds constantly on hand.
C. S. MASTEN & CO.,
je28-y283-ly 54 Randolph street.

FIFTY BARRELS 95 CENT ALCOHOL.—
200 bales prime New York Hops,
50 bbls Linseed Oil, pure,
10 tons Terra Japonica,
25 bbls Alum,
20 bbls sulphur,
5 bbls Brimstone,
2000 pounds of Hops, in one pound packages,
25 Gross Lyons' Kathairon.
For sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
ap23-1898-ly 16 Lake street (Marble Block.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN.—WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.
25 South Water street Chicago, Illinois.
We have now in store the following papers, which we offer to the
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE
—AT—
EASTERN PRICES,
Adding transportation—and lower than can be bought of any House west of New York.
500 reams White Flat Cap.
[illegible] do Blue Folio Post
[illegible] sheets Colored Card Board
10,000 do White Card Board.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER;
Chicago Brass Foundry and Faucet Factory,
No. 102 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Manufacturers of all the various articles used in the Steam Engine business. Gas and steam fitting punctually attended to.
Lightning Rod nuts and points made to order. A supply of Babbit Metal, of superior quality, kept constantly on hand. Cash paid for old copper and brass.
R. T. CRANE,
C. S. CRANE.

PORK AND LARD. 300 BBLS. MESS PORK, City packed,
100 Tierces, Prime City,
100 barrels, do.
200 half barrels rendered Lard.
For sale in lots to suit, by S. H. BUTLER, Hilliard's Block. je14-v271-1m*

DR. E. HONSINGER DENTIST ATTENDS to all calls for Professional services at his office No. 47 Lake street, (Tremont Block.)
A first rate article of Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash constantly on hand and for sale. Prepared solely by Dr. H., and warranted to contain no injurious properties.
de8-v786-ly

FOR LAWYERS—S. C. GRIGGS & CO. 39 AND 41 Lake street, have received this day, A Handy Book on Property Law, in a series of letters, by Lord St. Leonard, from the Fifth London Edition; 1 vol., 12 mo. Price 75 cents.

REMOVAL.—OWING TO THE INCREASE of business and the enlargement of his stock, Mr. FERDIN has Removed his Stores of French Upholstery, Furniture, Pianos, and Gas fixtures to PORTLAND BLOCK, Dearborn street.

BAKING POWDER—A. DAVIDSON & CO.'S Baking Powder, warranted superior to any in the world for making Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, &c. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by R. P. HOLLISTER, No. 10 Dearborn street.

NEW YORK MILLS FLOUR—A SUPERIOR article, manufactured from Pure White Winter Wheat, and every barrel warranted. For sale by HIBBARD, WILSON & CO., 119 Kinzie st.

GRAIN BAGS—ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES for sale by CHASE & CO., 14 South Water street.

FLOUR BAGS—HALVES AND QUARTERS printed to order and for sale by CHASE & CO., 14 South Water street.

HAM BAGS—ALL SIZES, FOR SALE BY CHASE & CO., 14 South Water st.

POTATO BAGS—TWO AND FOUR BUSHEL, for sale by CHASE & CO., 14 South Water street.

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES OF TEAS OF ALL kinds, for sale low at No. 1 South Water street, by WM. LITTLE & CO.

51 ULRICHS & GEUDTNER,
CLARK STREET—OLD TRIBUNE OFFICE.
Specie, Bank Note, Exchange
AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
Buy constantly Foreign and Domestic Gold and Silver Coins, Eastern Bank Notes and Uncurrent Money. Sell Exchange on New York, and make Collections throughout the United States and Canada.

THE BANK OF AURORA.
HALL & BROTHERS, AURORA, ILLINOIS
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange. All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention. Refer to Bank of the State, New York; F. G. Adams and George Smith & Co., Chicago.
E. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

COOK & SARGENT.
DAVENPORT — IOWA — COOK, SARGENT & DOWNEY, Iowa City.
COOK, SARGENT & COOK, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
COOK, SARGENT & PARKER, Florence, Nebraska.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange—make Collections and remit to any part of the Union. Land Warrants bought and sold and located.
Particular attention given to the payment of taxes. Attorneys at Law connected with our houses.
COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa.
R. D. DOWNEY, Iowa City.
REFER TO
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York.
J. J. Dixwell, Pres. Mass. Bank Boston.
N. Holmes & Sons, Pittsburg.
J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.
E. W. Clark & Brothers, St. Louis.
Bank of Lancaster, Cincinnati.
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
John C. Sargent, Washington, D. C.

COOLBAUGH & BROOKS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
☞ Prompt attention given to the collection of Notes, Drafts, etc.
Refer to George Smith & Co., E. K. Swift & Co., Reynolds, Ely & Co., Beebe, Lyon & Co.
W. F. COOLBAUGH. F. W. BROOKS.

G. C. WHITNEY & SON
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE—
38 CLARK STREET 38
Dealers in
EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Premium paid on City and Eastern Bank Notes. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Special Deposits. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland and all parts of Germany.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of time notes and Bills of Exchange.
Collections made and remitted forward on day of payment.
Monies invested in Real Estate, and all other transactions in a General Banking and Commission business.
GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE.
Passage certificates from Liverpool to Chicago. Passengers brought from all parts of Germany to Chicago.
my6-ly-p698 G. C. WHITNEY & SON, 38 Clark st.

A. D. REED & CO.
REED'S BANKING HOUSE—GALESBURGH, Illinois.
A. D. REED & CO.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Deposites received.
Collections attended to free of charge, excepting the current rates of exchange; and all business connected with legitimate banking is solicited.
Correspondents may rely upon our prompt and personal attention to their favors.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Woodruff & Co., New York.
do George Smith & Co., Chicago.
do Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis.
A. D. REED. S. L. CHAPMAN.

OFFICER & BROTHER,
BANKERS—DEALERS IN UNCURRENT MONEY, Sight and Time Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, etc. Receive Deposits, and give particular attention to collecting. Office No. 134 Lake street, Marine Bank Building, open from 9 A. M. to 12½ P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
REFERENCES.
North Bank, Boston.
Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Sherman & Colling, do.
Marine Bank Chicago.
J. H. Dunham & Co., Chicago.
E. W. OFFICER and SAML. P. OFFICER, General Partners.

BALDWIN & DODGE
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS—
COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, IOWA.
Collections made at the usual rates. Exchange on the principal cities in the Union bought and sold. Real estate bought and sold on commission. Land Warrants located for $10 per 160 acres, and 2½ cents per acre Land Office fee. All sized Warrants in same proportion.
REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnam, Esq., President Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis.
JOHN T. BALDWIN. de13-ly-c420 G. M. DODGE.

H. S. GRANGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
M'GREGOR,
Clayton County Iowa
H. S. GRANGER, G. M'CRANEY, E. NOBLE, J. LINTON.
my26-ly r183

A. T. SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
No. 46 Clark street,
(Late BENSON & KINGSBURY.)
Deposits received and interest paid on
SPECIAL DEPOSITS.
Gold and Silver, Land Warrants and Exchange on the East bought and sold.
☞ The highest prices paid for uncurrent Money.
no9-ly-a739

H. A. TUCKER & CO.
EXCHANGE BANK—BANKERS AND DEALERS in Exchange, corner Clark and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Collections made in the different cities in the Union. Exchange at the lowest current rates.

CHARLES H. HAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC Exchange.
68 Washington Street Chicago.
Interest allowed on deposits received for a specified time. Collections promptly made and remitted on the day of payment. Land Warrants bought and sold. Real Estate and personal securities negotiated on commission.
ap16-v754-ly

DUTTON & PATTERSON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
MUSCATINE, IOWA.
CORRESPONDENTS.—Park Bank, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati; H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago; Simonds & Taylor, St. Louis.
Collections carefully attended to and promptly remitted at current rates of Exchange.
my17-8m-v74

J. H. GOWER BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, DEALER IN EXCHANGE AND LAND AGENTS,
IOWA CITY IOWA
REFER TO
Messrs. E. K. Swift & Co., Chicago.
John Thompson, No. 2 Wall street, New York.
Messrs. D. A. January & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
my2-ly-2941

$100,000.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—
Certificates, Checks, Drafts, and Accounts of the late firms of E. K. Swift Brother & Johnston, and E. I. Tinkham & Co., purchased for cash at the highest market price, and money loaned on mortgage of Real Estate, as well as on all good negotiable securities. Office second floor No. 6 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.
my19-2mo-v96 W. DAVIDSON.

GEO. SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States, on the most favorable terms.

VULCAN FOUNDRY.
CLINTON STREET, BETWEEN FULTON and Carroll, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY WARRINGTON,
Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Machinery and Mill Gearing.
☞ Castings made to order and Repairing promptly attended to.
fe24-ly

EDWARD G. ASAY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
NO. 77 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
Opposite Court House Chicago.
my3-ly-1974

I. G. BARBOR,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE—
45 CLARK STREET.
Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, bought and sold.
REFERENCES—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.
fe13-ly

MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
R. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.
fe24-a873-ly

GREEN & STONE
BANKERS—MUSCATINE, IOWA.—PROMPT attention given to Collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment, at current rates of exchange.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. George Smith & Co., Chicago
Marine Bank, Chicago.
L. A. Benoist & Co., St. Louis.
Messrs. Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank, Boston.
American Exchange Bank, New York.
no14-ly-a791

WINNESHEIK COUNTY BANK—
WEISER & FILBERT, BANKERS.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and Real Estate Brokers.
DECORAH IOWA.
Will give particular attention to the collection of Notes and Drafts in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, and remit proceeds on day of payment, at current rates of exchange.
REFER TO
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co. New York.
F. Granger Adams Chicago.
Redmond, Lovell & Co. Dubuque.
Cook, Sargent & Downey Iowa City.
ap24-p712-ly

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
6 Clark Street 6
BILL AND STOCK BROKERS,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PASSAGE OFFICE.
Good Business Paper, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, &c., negotiated at lowest brokers rates on short notice.
Exchange on New York, Great Britain, and Continental Europe, bought and sold.
Passage orders issued from foreign ports to this country.
Deposits received for specified time, and interest allowed as per agreement.
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS.
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Notary Public. ELIAS GREENEBAUM.

E. PRUSSING & STEINHAEUSER.
No. 50 Clark Street, up stairs,
Drafts at sight in sums of One Pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland.
ap26-1919-ly

$15,000—TO LOAN.—$15,000
MONEY TO LOAN,
On First Class Short Date COMMERCIAL PAPER, or REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
my19-ly-v90 B. F. DOWNING & CO., 57 Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I HAVE MONEY FOR
SHORT FIRST CLASS PAPER,
at fair rates. I am also prepared to buy
DESIRABLE SECURED PAPER,
In any desired sums.
je21 ly-v318 J. L. LEE, with Wadsworth & Co.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of Wm. W. Boyington, architect, No. 82 Dearborn street, until Monday July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the materials and erecting the south wing and corridors of the University of Chicago, which the Board of Trustees propose to build the coming season.
The plans and specifications will be subject to inspection at the architects office, as above, from this date.
The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. E. HOARD, Pres. Ex. Com.
J. C. BURROUGHS, Sec'y.
Chicago, June 26, 1858. je29-2w

FIFTY BARRELS LARD AT MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.'S, 30 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED DOZ PRIME BROOMS at MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.'S, 30 South Water street.

TWO THOUSAND BBLS. WINTER WHEAT Flour, of all grades, on consignment at MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.'S, 30 South Water street.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND LBS. CANVASSED HAMS, at MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.'S, 30 South Water street.

THIRTY BOXES STAR CANDLES, FULL weight, at MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.'S, 30 South Water street.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED GALS. LARD OIL, NO. 1, at MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 30 South Water street.

CHEESE.—200 BOXES NEW W. R. CHEESE, at 151 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

TO MECHANICS AND LABORERS.—NOW is the time to buy cheap Lots. We have a number of Lots on the North Side, which we can sell for $300 and $350 each. To those wishing to buy cheap houses for themselves and families we would say that now is the time to do so. Apply to
je16-a559-ly S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

WHO WILL BUY OR TRADE—NO. 74 A R 3. We have a splendid private residence for sale or exchange, situated in the town of Kenosha, Wis., within a few minutes walk of the Lake Shore Railroad. The house is two stories in height built of Milwaukee brick, cottage roof. There is also a good barn built of brick attached to the premises. We will sell the whole on good terms, or exchange it for property in Chicago, or a good farm in Illinois. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 14, A R 3.—We have for sale the brick store and lot, No. 210 Lake street, now rented for a clothing store, which we will sell very cheap for cash. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 La Salle street.

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY for sale. No. 38 A R 3. We have three lots for sale on the northeast corner of Washington and Woodstreets, being lots 7, 8 and 9 in block 5, having 150 feet front on Washington street, by 131 feet on Wood street, and in close proximity to where the new Theological Seminary is intended to be built, the ground for which having already been purchased. The above described piece of property is handsomely situated, and is one of the most healthy parts of the city, and surrounded by a wealthy class of citizens. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
jul7-A 71-ly. No. 58 Lasalle street.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—NO. 11 A R 3. We have 160 acres of good improved land in Wapello County, Iowa, within two miles of Batavia Station, on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. The improvements are as follows, to wit: Two good houses, seventy-five acres under cultivation, 1 good well of water, with ten acres of good timber. The railroad is on the north side of it, and within a short distance of the beautiful Des Moines River. The above is one of the best farms ever offered for sale in our office. We will sell the above named property for $22 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, or we will exchange it for a good house and lot in the South Division of the city. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 58 Lasalle street. je21-ly-v319

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—DAILY printed reports of the sale of stocks at the New York Board, can always be seen at our office.
je21-v319-ly S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 2 A R. 3—WE have a splendid private residence for sale on North Lasalle street, near Oak, built of brick, three stories in height, with a good kitchen, basement, bath rooms, &c. We have also a handsome double brick house, three stories high, on the Southwest corner of Harrison and Silver streets, which we can sell on very reasonable terms. Any person wishing to get a good, cheap private residence will rarely find so good an opportunity to obtain one.
je21-v319-ly S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

DUNCAN ESTATE FOR SALE.—RARE OPPORTUNITY for Investments. The choice and valuable real estate in Jacksonville and vicinity, belonging to the family of the late Gov. Duncan, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, Ill., on THURSDAY, July 1st, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The property consists of Store Houses, and other improved lots of ground on and near the Public Square at Jacksonville, and of the family residence; the whole offering to capitalists, business men and those desiring a residence in a town of unequalled social and educational attractions, inducements never before presented.
TERMS OF SALE:—One fourth of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the residue to be paid in three equal annual payments, to become due in one, two and three years, with interest at ten per cent., payable annually. Personal security to be given for the deferred instalment, and a vendor's lien to be retained in the deeds to purchasers.
Plats of the property to be sold will be exhibited at the sale. For further and more particular information application may be made to the undersigned at his office in Jacksonville. JAMES BERDAN.
Jacksonville, Ill., May 19th, 1858. my31-1m-v175

E. PRUSSING & STEINHAEUSER
MONEY, EXCHANGE & REAL ESTATE BROKERS
50 Clark Street, up stairs 50
Special deposits received and interest allowed thereon. Exchange sold on New York, and all the principal cities of Europe.
Collections made and remitted at current rates of exchange.
Loans negotiated on Real Estate securities.
Business paper bought and sold.
City property, farms and lands, sold on commission.
Instalments on contracts and rents collected.
Taxes paid in all Western States.
Capitalists are invited to inspect our choice selection of securities.
Agents in this city for the
BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON:
Established, 1820 Capital, $5,500,000.
Examining Physician Dr. Chas. H. Dyer.
ap26 ERNST PRUSSING, Notary Public.

CHAS. COOK—REAL ESTATE. HOUSE, Collecting, Exchange and General Intelligence Agent, 76 Clark street, up stairs.
Mr. Cook would inform those parties intending to invest capital in Western Iowa, for lands, that no one in this city has better or more reliable facilities for locating lands with Cash or Warrants, as his brother, Doctor J. K. Cook (of the banking firms of Williams, Cook & Co., Bankers, &c., Fairfield and Council Bluffs), has traveled the whole state and surveyed whole counties under Government contract, so that all parties may depend upon having the best selections made. Lands for sale for cash or exchange. [illegible] July, and the following months can be seen at this office. Also several thousand acres for sale in Illinois and Wisconsin. Address P. O. Box 1219, Chicago, Ill.
CITY REFERENCES—J. H. Wilkins, Esq., British Consul; Messrs. Satteries, Cook & Co.; Rev. Robert Boyd, A. M.; John S. Buchanan, Esq.; J. A. Holzington, Esq., J. P.; N. Hitchcock, M. D.; J. Woodworth, M. D.; Messrs. Oliver & Cooley, St. Louis; Messrs. Wright & Co., St. Joseph; Messrs. Toodle & Jackson, Council Bluffs; Messrs. Hens, Williams, Cook & Co., Sioux City.
my29-v171-ly

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL VERY FINE river lots on the South Branch, for sale very cheap.
ALSO
Several hundred feet front in canal addition to Chicago, fronting on Twelfth street, Maxwell street, and on the several large Railroad Depots in that vicinity. This property will be sold cheap on a long credit at 6 per cent interest.
ALSO
Cheap building lots in Bridgeport, near the river, and in Brighton near the proposed depot of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad.
The above property, with a large amount of valuable improved and unimproved lands, constantly on hand and for sale by A. VAIL,
je25-ly-v591 No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a
HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out-buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of the best-built and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, and four miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands
For Particulars address Post Office Box 1969.
je26-1m-v

REAL ESTATE AND LAW OFFICE—
JOHNSON, CLARKE & THOMAS,
(Successors to Clark & Thomas.)
76 DEARBORN STREET 76
(UP STAIRS.)
B. F. JOHNSON. G. A. CLARKE. J. B. THOMAS.
We have now and are constantly receiving for sale an accurate description of a large number of improved and unimproved farms, in size from 40 up to 400 acres, in almost every part of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. We have a perfect description of all those lands and can answer any question that a party wishing to purchase may ask.
We have also on hand a large list of choice city property, in acres, houses and lots. We therefore, respectfully invite those wishing to secure a choice farm in the country, or a desirable city residence, to call at our office and examine our lists.
Mr. J. B. Thomas of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the practice of Law and the Collection of Claims. Land Warrants located at reasonable rates in any part of the West.
mh1-1477-ly JOHNSON, CLARKE & THOMAS, 76 Dearborn street.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.
The subscriber having had much practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands in the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selection
For Land Warrants or Cash
Choice selections may now be made in
IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,
Persons having Warrants, can have them
LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME
AND 40 PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED,
Payable in one year.
Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands
FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.
Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent,
ma15-a8-ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of First Class Business and Residence
PROPERTY.
CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE AT A SACRIFICE—127 feet front on Michigan Avenue, corner of Randolph street, and having a third front on Central street.
80 feet on Michigan Avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets being full depth, with an alley in the rear.
130 Lots on Old street and Canalport Avenue, near the river, on the West Side.
73 acres, being part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 32, T. 39, R. 14. The South Branch runs through this property, giving several thousand feet of dockage on each side of the river. Lots 14 and 17 in Block 114, School Section Addition to Chicago.
All the above property will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, and sold at very low prices and on easy terms. Apply to C. F. PECK, 121 Lake street.
H. G. LOOMIS,
je24-1m-96 Assignee of J. D. Webster.

Valuable St. Louis Improved Property
FOR SALE.
THE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools, for a general Stationary Engine and Machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold either to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, will be secured by the purchaser, if desired.
Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis.
JAMES M. CORBITT,
CHARLES SAYRA,
je22-1m-90 WM. R. BIDDLECOMB.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Tennessee Lands.
SEVERAL TRACTS OF FARM AND Timbered Lands on and near Tennessee River, in Perry county, Tenn., will be sold at great bargains for cash, or exchanged in part for Chicago or other good property. These Lands are about one-third rich bottom lands, and the remainder up lands; all well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton and the mineral, and all timbered, with poplar, walnut, hickory, ash and the different varieties of oak and cedar. There are [illegible] Duck rivers and their tributaries, which furnish fine water, and abound in fine cooper and lumber. The Tennessee River is perpetually navigable for the largest class of steamboats.
☞ Title perfect. For terms apply or address
REARDEN & WHITE,
je16-1m-122 Land Agents, Cairo, Ill.

F. R. WILLIAMS. E. B. MERRELL.
WILLIAMS & MERRELL,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NOTE AND BILL BROKERS,
No. 63 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention paid to Renting and Collecting Rents of Dwellings and Stores.
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.
Deeds, Leases, Mortgages and Contracts, promptly drawn and executed.

Land in Missouri.
WE ARE DAILY SURVEYING AND making selections from between two and three millions of acres of Vacant Mineral and Agricultural lands situate in the State of Missouri, to be had under the Graduation Act, at 12½ cents per acre. Every entry of 320 acres (the quantity allowed by law to each head of a family) to be accompanied by a plat and full description of the location, with all the evidence we can bring together of its value and character [illegible]
Apply immediately, for a plat and full particulars, to
NEWTON & BILBROUGH,
Land Agents, &c., 161 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible]

PEEBLES & FIELDS, REAL ESTATE Agents, Dealers in City, Town and Village Lots, Farms and Wild Lands.
[illegible]
WINONA, MINNESOTA.

GARDEN LANDS—10 TO 40 ACRES EACH, [illegible]
A. VAIL, [illegible]

A. VAIL, LATE OF THE FIRM OF E. F. Ingraham & Co., dealer in Real Estate, Room No. 14, Metropolitan Block. Property bought and sold on commission. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON LONG TIME Three Lots on West Lake street, and four on Randolph and Avenue. Title perfect and unincumbered.
[illegible] F. GRIFFIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Has Returned—To persons afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart, Female Derangements, and other Chronic Diseases. In compliance with the requests of many of his friends and former patients, Dr. E. Reading has returned from St. Louis on the 1st of July, and will remain at his rooms in Chicago, two months only, previous to going to New Orleans. He is the founder of a new system of treatment for diseases, which has proved, in this city as well as others, to be the most scientific and successful one before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrums—venders whose numerous promises has prejudiced the public against his new improvement in medicine, cordially invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine his system of treatment, as it cannot be readily explained in print, and judge of its merits for themselves. He will also show letters from eminent physicians and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and attest to his skill from personal knowledge. All persons placing themselves under his treatment during his present stay, will receive further attention, after his departure, from his partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in their rooms.
N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay over two months on account of previous arrangements, and visitors are cautioned not to mistake his place of business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
☞ Consultations free.
☞ Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington, Entrance on State street.

Beware of Impostors—Caution to Invalids—SAMUEL S. FITCH, (Office 714 Broadway, New York,) known as the author of a "New Curative Treatment" for the diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Blood, &c., and all Female Complaints, continues his practice with unusual success. ☞ He is never absent from New York, and has not been for many years. He has no other office, nor any associate or partner at Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh or elsewhere, and has not had. ☞ Beware of all persons using his name, or pretending to have any affiliation or connection with him, or to have had, any professional connection with him: they are impostors!! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to himself at his office, 714 Broadway, New York, where alone his treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and treatment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "Six Lectures" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above disease (180 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.
☞ Beware especially of the advertisements of "Fitch & Dodge & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Sykes," of Pittsburgh, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York, June, 1858.

☞ Among the Many Preparations now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as that known as DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED "STOMACH BITTERS." This tonic has been discovered, and his many virtues promulgated throughout the land, and every day the proprietors are greeted with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic it is both safe, agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is sure and unequalled.
For sale by Druggists, and dealers generally, everywhere.

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock, DAVIS, 118 Randolph street.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original, and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a berry of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.
It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin so objectionable.
Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., while the weaker sex will find it peculiarly adapted to alleviate the distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.
Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen.
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.
For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.
May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRELL & CO., No. 37 South Water street.
FORD & BRADLEY, 4 Dearborn street.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, 40 Broadway, New York.
mh24-1633-ly

The most sceptical people can be convinced that among the great number of butterfly life, there are [illegible] of great merit and undoubted worth. The Dr. Sanford's INVIGORATOR OR LIVER REMEDY, stands first and foremost among the remedies of the day that can be used on as a medicine that all it is recommended by its proprietor. To those who have not tried it, the proprietor will [illegible] sale [illegible]

Hair Restorative.—We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of the article advertised in our columns. We have the pleasure to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and pronounced it to be what the advertisement says it is. We have some personal acquaintances, too, who were gray headed, but have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its natural color, and they willingly add their testimony to its praise, and will also impart the full particulars to any who desire it. This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who would not wish to appear gray headed to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—*Western Patriot.*
Sold by all Druggists.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, which have their origin in malaria, or miasmatic poison. Prepared by Dr. S. B. Sawyer, Druggist, and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paige & Co., 16 Lake st., Chicago.
This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances and contains no mercury, arsenic, or any other substance injurious to the system. It is efficacious in a predominant and powerful influence on the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, [illegible] diseased in this class of diseases.
Quinine and other tonics serve only to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chills and fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where the malaria is [illegible]) as it combines all the qualities suited to the indications of these fevers.
Hundreds of testimonials [illegible] to the efficacy of the medicine, from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them, he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself solely by its merits.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE IS THE FIRST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.
GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS
For Softening the Skin,
AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
EUGENE DUPUY, 609 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Agent for the United States.
The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and imparting to it to the latest period of life, beauty and the freshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation have long satisfied the Proprietor, that if it be used as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, &c., and also cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which disfigure the countenance, and will also impart to the skin the most delightful softness and delicate clearness. In order to preserve a pleasing complexion through life, the use of GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS is required.
The sweetest and really the most superb
BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.
This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very far from a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the skin. It will remove Tan, Freckles, Redness, &c. It will accordingly and completely remove them.
CHILDREN.—It is singularly beneficial and perfectly harmless, even to the youngest infant.
SHAVING.—It is valuable beyond anything, allaying every pimple and all roughness, rendering the skin smooth and firm, preparing it as completely for the razor.
FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and may safely be approved.
Agents
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, New York.
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO.,
J. W. NORCROSS & CO., [illegible]
F. C. WELLS & CO., New York.
And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
je15-ly-a77

$30,000 Worth sold yearly of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, and the demand is on the increase. It excels all other preparations for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.
Caution should be observed in purchasing the above, particularly for "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," this being the "Original and only Genuine" preparation manufactured. See that the portrait of Dr. H. Swayne is on the wrapper around each bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. Prepared by Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, of New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, [illegible]
TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.
NOTICE.—[illegible]
Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail by enclosing $1 to the General Agent.
R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States.
FENTON & ROBINSON, [illegible]
[illegible]
Agents for Chicago.

Notice.—[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Has Returned.—To persons afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart, Female Derangements, and other Chronic Diseases. In compliance with the requests of many of his friends and former patients, Dr. E. Reading has returned from St. Louis on the 1st of July, and will remain at his rooms in Chicago, two months only, previous to going to New Orleans.

He is the founder of a new system of treatment for these diseases, which has proved, in this city as well as others, to be the most scientific and successful one now before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrum-venders whose unscrupulous course has prejudiced the public against improvement in medicine, cordially invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine his system of treatment, (as it cannot be readily explained in print,) and judge of its merits for themselves. He will show letters from eminent physicians and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and who testify to his skill from personal knowledge. All persons placing themselves under his treatment during his present visit, will receive further attention, after his departure, from his partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in their rooms.

N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay longer than two months on account of previous arrangements; and visitors are cautioned not to mistake his place of business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ Consultations free.

☞ Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Entrance on State street. je23 2md&w

Beware of Impostors.—Caution to Invalids.—Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, (Office 714 Broadway, New York,) known as the author of a "New Curative Treatment" for the diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Blood, &c., and for all Female Complaints, continues his practice with his usual success. ☞ He is never absent from New York, and has not been for many years. He has no other office, nor any associate or partner at Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg or elsewhere, and has not had. ☞ Beware of all persons using his name, or pretending to have now or to have had, any professional connection with him! They are impostors!! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to himself at his office, 714 Broadway, New York, where alone his treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and treatment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. Six "Fix Lectures" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above disease (150 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.

☞ Beware especially of the advertisements of "Fitch, Dodge & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Sykes," of Pittsburgh, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York, June, 1858. je23-v232-1m

☞ Among the Many Preparations now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as that known as DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED "STOMACH BITTERS." This tonic has been circulated and its many virtues promulgated throughout the States, and every day the proprietors are greeted with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities, there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is sure and unequalled.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. je21 1m

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & Davis, 118 Randolph street. jal4

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 57 South Water street.

FORD & BRADLEY, 5 Dearborn street.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
mh24-1858-1y 40 Broadway, New York.

The most sceptical people can be convinced by trial that all the family medicines are not humbug, and that among the thousand of butterfly life, there are a few of great merit and undoubted worth. Of these, Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy, stands first and foremost among the remedies of the day that can be relied on as a medicine that is all it is recommended to be by its proprietor. It advertises itself on every trial, for there are none who use it but tell their friends to do so, and so it goes from mouth to mouth, till all the people of the Union have learned the good of this truly valuable medicine. It is recommended with testimonials to prove its virtue, for the cure of liver complaints of every kind, from the worst Dyspepsia to a common headache, and is particularly adapted to Jaundice, Deranged Stomach, Bowel Complaints, and diseases of children. (See advertisement. jel4-1m

Hair Restorative.—We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of an article advertised in our columns. We have the satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative and pronounced it to be just what the advertisement says it is. We have several personal acquaintances, too, who were grey headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy and will give further information to others desiring it. This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who do not wish to appear gray headed to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Western Patriot.

Sold by all Druggists. je18-3weod&w

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria, of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. E. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co. No. 16 Lake st., Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians can not readily be consulted,) which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine, from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them; he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself according to its merits.

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For Softening the Skin,

AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving it to the latest period of life nearly all the firmness and freshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation having satisfied the Proprietor, that if applied as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, &c., and quickly cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may disfigure the countenance; and will also impart to the Skin the most delightful softness and delicate clearness. In short, to preserve a pleasing complexion throughlife, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
The sweetest and really the most perfect
BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the Skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

Chapping.—It is singularly beneficial and perfectly innocuous, even to the youngest infant.

Shaving.—It is valuable beyond anything, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft and fine, preparing it so completely for the razor.

Family Lotion.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

Agents:

Carr, Howard & Sanger, New York.
Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., " "
J. W. Norcross & Co., Boston and New York.
F. C. Wells & Co., New York.
And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
jel4-4m:r21

$20,000 Worth sold yearly of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, and the demand is on the increase. It excels all other preparations for the cure of coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Caution should be observed in purchasing to inquire particularly for "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," this being the "Original and only Genuine Swayne" preparation manufactured. See that the portrait of Dr. H. Swayne is on the wrapper around each bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by

FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS,
No. 118 (late 120) Randolph street,
Western Depot for Dr. Swayne's Medicines.

Important to Females!—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. Prepared by Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D. New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operations, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Notice.—They should not be used during pregnancy, as a miscarriage would certainly result therefrom.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail by enclosing $1 to any authorized Agent.

R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States,
192 Broadway, New York.
FENTON & ROBINSON, 15 South Water st.,
FULLER, FISHER & CO., 91 Lake st.,
FULLER, SMITH & CO.,
FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 118 Randolph st.,
Wholesale Agents for Chicago.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchants' Bank of [illegible], hereby give notice that they are, by the provisions of its charter, made personally liable for the debts. The bills of said Bank will be received by us on deposit at the [illegible] Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee. [illegible]
E. A. [illegible] & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—THE THIRD YEAR of the Misses BAKER & LANE'S School for Young Ladies, will commence on MONDAY, September 13, 1858, at their building No. 212 Wabash Avenue. Competent native Teachers will be employed in the languages.

A course of Lectures on English and American History will be delivered during the year.

TERMS.

Junior Class	$12 00
Middle "	15 00
Senior "	18 00
Latin (extra)	5 00
French	8 00
German	6 00
Drawing	5 00

Reference may be made to the following gentlemen:

TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION.
Hon. William B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood,
Hon. E. Lane, Mr. Henry Farnam
Mr. I. H. Burch.

ABROAD.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, Mass.,
Rev. William H. Stearns, President Amherst College,
Professor Louis Agassiz, Harvard University.
" Charles C. Felton,
" Benjamin Pierce,
" F. J. Child,
Dr. B. A. Gould, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y.
jy5mSep30

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, 112 MONROE ST.
A. J. SAWYER, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Several seats will be vacant at the commencement of the next term, on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858, which can be engaged by an early application; though no pupils can be admitted before that time, as the limited number of 35 is still full. ap15-1y-4648

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 12TH quarter will commence on
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1858.
Entrance No. 98 Edina Place.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
T. W. BRUCE, A. M.,
Address box 2988. [ap14-1858-1y] Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, 48 Edina Place.
The Summer Term of this Institution, under the charge of the Misses STEVENS, will commence April 19th. ap13-ly-1858

SNOW'S SEMINARY—275 HURON STREET, North Side.—This Institution is now established in a handsome and convenient building, erected to meet its wants.
Male and Female Departments separate.
Mrs. O. T. Snow, Preceptress of Female Department.
Mr. Oscar Panthaber, Teacher of German.
For terms and other particulars, apply at School Building, to jal1-ly O. T. SNOW, Principal.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Fenton, Fisher & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, June 1st, 1858.
THOS. B. FENTON,
W. P. FISHER,
A. M. ROBINSON.
The Drug business will be continued at No. 94 Lake st., old stand, under the name and firm of
jy1-a26-1m FENTON & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of Ray, Medill & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm and of the Chicago "Tribune" and Job Office, since the 9th day of June, A. D. 1855, will be settled by Messrs. C. H. Ray, J. Medill, and A. Cowles, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. D. WEBSTER,
T. WRIGHT,
C. H. RAY,
J. MEDILL,
A. COWLES,
ja30 W. W. PECK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of A. H. Burley & Co., expires this day by limitation.

J. M. W. Jones, I. N. Perdue and John H. Small, are authorized to collect and receive all indebtedness due the late firm, and will pay all debts due from said firm.
A. H. BURLEY,
J. M. W. JONES,
ISAAC N. PERDUE,
Chicago, June 19. JOHN H. SMALL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having this day purchased the entire interest of A. H. Burley, Esq., in the firm of A. H. Burley & Co., will continue the wholesale and retail Stationery and Blank Book business, under the name and style of JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, and respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm.
J. M. W. JONES,
ISAAC N. PERDUE,
JOHN H. SMALL.
Chicago, June 19, 1858. v251 3ms

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of Lyon & How, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ISAAC N. LYON,
Chicago, June 15, 1858. GEORGE M. HOW.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of How & Chadbourne, for the transaction of a General Storage and Commission business.
GEORGE M. HOW,
ALEX. S. CHADBOURNE.
Chicago, June 15, 1858. je21-v314-1m

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a Law partnership under the name of HOOPER, CANFIN & FOSTER, and will devote their attention to any branch of professional business in the Federal and State Courts. Office No. 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.
E. B. HOOPER. A. A. CANFIN. W. K. FOSTER.
Chicago, June 12, 1858. je12-v262-3m

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "Holt & Mason," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the office heretofore occupied by them; on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, Chicago, in the hands of Richard Mason, who has assumed all the debts and liabilities of said firm, and has full authority to collect and receive all debts and sums of money owing to it.
D. R. HOLT,
RICHARD MASON.
Chicago, July 3rd, 1858. jy7-1m-a57

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

AN ENGLISH COLONY IN PERIL FROM PIRATES!

Extraordinary Adventures and Wonderful Escapes!

(Continued.)

All this time, Mr. Commissioner Pordage had been wanting to make a Proclamation to the Pirates, to lay down their arms and go away; and every body had been hustling him about and tumbling over him, while he was calling for pen and ink to write it with. Mrs. Pordage, too, had some curious ideas about the British respectability of her nightcap (which had as many frills to it, growing in layers one inside another, as if it was a white vegetable of the artichoke sort), and she wouldn't take the nightcap off, and would be angry when it got crushed by the other ladies who were handing things about, and, in short, she gave as much trouble as her husband did. But, as we were now forming for the defence of the place, they were both poked out of the way with no ceremony. The children and ladies were got into the little trench which surrounded the silver house (we were afraid of leaving them in any of the light buildings, lest they should be set on fire), and we made the best disposition we could. There was a pretty good store, in point of amount, of tolerable swords and cutlasses. Those were issued. There were, also, perhaps a score or so of spare muskets. Those were brought out. To my astonishment, little Mrs. Fisher that I had taken for a doll and a baby, was not only very active in that service, but volunteered to load the spare arms.

"For, I understand it well," says she, cheerfully, without a shake in her voice.

"I am a soldier's daughter and a sailor's sister, and I understand it too," says Miss Maryon, just in the same way.

Steady and busy behind where I stood, those two beautiful and delicate young women fell to handling the guns, hammering the flints looking to the locks, and quietly directing others to pass up powder and bullets from hand to hand, as unflinching as the best of tried soldiers.

Serjeant Drooce had brought in word that the pirates were very strong in numbers—over a hundred, was his estimate—and that they were not, even then, all landed; and that he had seen them in a very good position on the farther side of the Signal Hill, evidently waiting for the rest of their men to come up. In the present pause, the first we had had since the alarm, he was telling this over again to Mr. Macey, when Mr. Macey suddenly cried out.

"The signal! Nobody has thought of the signal!"

We knew of no signal, so we could not have thought of it. "What signal may you mean, sir?" says Serjeant Drooce, looking sharp at him.

"There is a pile of wood upon the Signal Hill. If it could be lighted—which never has been done yet—it would be a signal of distress to the mainland."

Charker cries, directly: "Serjeant Drooce, dispatch me on that duty. Give me the two men who were on guard with me to-night, and I'll light the fire, if it can be done."

"And if it can't, Corporal?"—Mr. Macey strikes in.

"Look at these ladies and children, sir!" says Charker. "I'd sooner *light myself*, than not try any chance to save them."

We gave him a hurrah!—it burst from us, come of it what might—and he got his two men and was let out of the gate, and crept away. I had no sooner come back to my place from being one of the party to handle the gate, than Miss Maryon said in a low voice behind me:

"Davis, will you look at this powder. This is not right?"

I turned my head. Christian George King again, and treachery again! Sea water had been conveyed into the magazine, and every grain of powder was spoiled!

"Stay a moment," said Serjeant Drooce, when I had told him, without causing a movement in a muscle of his face: "look to your pouch, my lad. You Tom Packer, look to your pouch, confound you! Look to your pouches, all you Marines."

The same artful savage had got at them, somehow or another, and the cartridges were all unservicable. "Hum!" says the Serjeant, "Look to your loading, men. You are right so far?"

Yes; we were right so far.

"Well, my lads, and gentlemen all," says the Serjeant, "this will be a hand-to-hand affair, and so much the better."

He treated himself to a pinch of snuff, and stood up, square-shouldered and broad-chested, in the light of the moon—which was now very bright—as cool as if he was waiting for a play to begin. He stood quiet, and we all stood quiet, for a matter of something like half-an-hour. I took notice from such whispered talk as there was, how little we that the silver did not belong to, thought about it, and how much the people that it did belong to, thought about it. At the end of the half-hour it was reported from the gate that Charker and the two were falling back upon us, pursued by about a dozen.

"Sally! Gate party, under Gill Davis," says the Sergeant, "and bring 'em in! Like men, now!"

We were not long about it, and we brought them in. "Don't take me," says Charker, holding me round the neck, and stumbling down at my feet when the gate was fast, "don't take me near the ladies or the children, Gill. They had better not see Death, till it can't be helped. They'll see it soon enough."

"Harry!" I answered, holding up his head. "Comrade!"

He was cut to pieces. The signal had been secured by the first pirate party that landed; his hair was all singed off, and his face was blackened with the running pitch from a torch. He made no complaint of pain, or of anything. "Good bye, old chap," was all he said with a smile. "I've got my death; and death a'nt life;—is it, Gill?"

Having helped to lay his poor body on one side, I went back to my post. Serjeant Drooce looked at me, with his eyebrows a little lifted. "Close up here, men, and gentlemen, all!" "A place too many in the line."

The pirates were so close upon us at this time, that the foremost of them were already before the gate. More and more came up with a great noise, and shouting loudly. When we believed, from the sound, that they were all there, we gave three English cheers. The poor little children joined, and were so fully convinced of our being at play, that they enjoyed the noise and were heard clapping their hands in the silence that followed.

Our disposition was this, beginning with the rear. Mrs. Venning, holding her daughter's child in her arms, sat on the steps of the little square trench surrounding the silver-house, encouraging and directing those women and children as she might have done in the happiest and easiest time of her life.—Then, there was an armed line, under Mr. Macey, across the width of the enclosure, facing that way and having their backs towards the gate, in order that they might watch the walls and prevent our being taken by surprise. Then, there was a space of eight or ten feet deep, in which the spare arms were, and in which Miss Maryon and Mrs. Fisher, their hands and dresses blackened with the spoilt gunpowder, worked on their knees, tying such things as knives, old bayonets, and spear-heads, to the nozzles of the useless muskets. Then, there was a second armed line, under Serjeant Drooce, also across the width of the enclosure, but facing to the gate. Then, came the breastwork we had made, with a zig zag way through it for me and my little party to hold good in retreating, as long as we could, when we were driven from the gate. We all knew that it was impossible to hold the place long, and that our only hope was in the timely discovery of the plot by the boats, and in their coming back.

I and my men were now thrown forward to the gate. From a spy-hole, I could see the whole crowd of pirates. There were Malays among them, Dutch, Maltese, Greeks, Sambos, Negroes, and Convict Englishmen from the West India Islands; among the last, him with the one eye and the patch across the nose. There were some Portuguese, too, and a few Spaniards. The Captain was a Portuguese—a little man, with very large ear-rings under a very broad hat, and a great bright shawl twisted about his shoulders. They were all strongly armed, but like a boarding party, with pikes, swords, cutlasses and axes. I noticed a good many pistols, but not a gun of any kind among them. This gave me to understand that they had considered that a continued roll of musketry might perhaps have been heard on the mainland; also, that for the reason that fire would be seen from the mainland, they would not set the Fort in flames and roast us alive—which was one of their favorite ways of carrying on. I looked about for Christian George King, and if I had seen him I am much mistaken if he would not have received my one round of ball cartridge in his head. But no Christian George King was visible.

A sort of a wild Portuguese demon, who seemed either fierce-mad or fierce-drunk—but they all seemed one or the other—came forward with the black flag, and gave it a wave or two. After that, the Portuguese captain called out in shrill English: "I say you! English fools! Open the gate! Surrender!"

As we kept close and quiet, he said something to his men which I did not understand, and when he had said it, the one-eyed English rascal with the patch (who had stepped out when he began,) said it again in English. It was only this: "Boys of the black flag, this is to be quickly done. Take all the prisoners you can. If they don't yield, kill the children to make them. Forward!" Then, they all came on at the gate, and, in another minute were smashing and splitting it in.

We struck at them through the gaps and shivers, and we dropped many of them, too; but, their very weight would have carried such a gate, if they had been unarmed. I soon found Serjeant Drooce at my side, forming up the six remaining marines in line—Tom Packer next to me—and ordering us to fall back three paces, and as they broke in, to let them have our one little volley at short distance. "Then," says he, "receive them behind your breastwork on the bayonet, and at least let every man of you pin one of the cursed cockchafers through the body."

We checked them by our fire, slight as it was, and we checked them at the breastwork. However they broke over it like swarms of devils—they were, really and truly, more devils than men—and then it was hand to hand indeed.

We clubbed our muskets and laid about us; even then, those two ladies—always behind me—were steady and ready with the arms. I had a lot of maltese and malays upon me, and but for a broadsword that Miss Maryon's own hand put in mine, should have got my end from them. But was that all? No. I saw a heap of banded dark hair and a white dress come thrice between me and them, under my own raised right arm, which each time might have destroyed the wearer of the white dress, and each time one of the lot went down, struck dead.

Drooce was armed with a broadsword, too, did such things with it, that there was a cry in half a dozen languages, of "Kill that serjeant!" as I knew by the cry being raised in English and taken up by other tongues. I had received a severe cut across the left arm a few moments before, and should have known nothing of it, except supposing that somebody had struck me a smart blow, if I had not felt weak and seen myself covered with spouting blood, and, at the same instant of time, seen Miss Maryon tearing her dress, and binding it with Mrs. Fisher's help round the wound. They called to Tom Packer, who was scouring by, to stop and guard me for one minute, while I was bound, or I should bleed to death in trying to defend myself. Tom stopped directly with a good sabre in his hand.

In that same moment—all things seem to happen in that same moment, at such a time—half a dozen had rushed howling at Serjeant Drooce. The Serjeant, stepping back against the wall, stopped one howl forever with such a terrible blow, and waited for the rest to come on, with such a wonderfully unmoved face, that they stopped and looked at him.

"See him now!" cried Tom Packer. "Now, when I could cut him out! Gill! Did I tell you to mark my words?"

I implored Tom Packer in the Lord's name, as well as I could in my faintness, to go to the Serjeant's aid.

"I hate and detest him," says Tom, moodily wavering. "Still, he is a brave man." Then he calls out, "Serjeant Drooce, Serjeant Drooce! Tell me you have driven me too hard, and are sorry for it."

The Serjeant, without turning his eyes from his assailants, which would have been instant death to him, answers:

"No. I won't."

"Serjeant Drooce!" cries Tom, in a kind of an agony, "I have passed my word that I would never save you from death, if I could, but would leave you to die. Tell me you have driven me too hard and are sorry for it, and that shall go for nothing."

One of the group laid the Serjeant's bald bare head open. The Serjeant laid him dead.

"I tell you," says the Serjeant, breathing a little short, and waiting for the next attack. "No. I won't. If you are not man enough to strike for a fellow-soldier because he wants help, and because of nothing else, I'll go into the other world and look for a better man."

Tom swept upon them, and cut him out. Tom and he fought their way through another knot of them, and sent them flying, and came over to where I was beginning again to feel, with inexpressible joy, that I had got a word in my hand.

They had hardly come to us, when I heard, above all the other noises, a tremendous cry of women's voices. I also saw Miss Maryon, with quite a new face, suddenly clap her two hands over Mrs. Fisher's eyes. I looked toward the silver-house, and saw Mrs. Venning—standing upright on the top of the steps of the trench, with her grey hair and her dark eyes—hide her daughter's child behind her, among the folds of her dress, strike a pirate with her other hand, and fall, shot by his pistol.

The cry rose again, and there was a terrible and confusing rush of the women into the midst of the struggle. In another moment, something came tumbling down upon me that I thought was the wall. It was a heap of Sambos who had come over the wall; and of four men who clung to my legs like serpents, one who clung to my right leg was Christian George King.

"Yup, So-Jeer!" says he, "Christian George King sar berry glad So-Jeer a prisoner. Christian George King been waiting for So-Jeer such long time. Yup, yup!"

What could I do, with five-and-twenty of them on me, but be tied hand and foot. It was all over now—boats not come back—all lost! When I was fast bound and was put up against the wall, the one-eyed English convict came up with the Portuguese Captain to have a look at me.

"See!" says he, "Here's the determined man! If you had slept sounder, last night, you'd have slept your soundest last night, my determined man."

The Portuguese Captain laughed in a cool way, and, with the flat of his cutlass, hit me crosswise, as if I was the bough of a tree that he played with: first on the face, and then across the chest and the wounded arm. I looked him steady in the face without tumbling while he looked at me, I am happy to say; but, when they went away, I fell, and lay there.

The sun was up, when I was roused and told to come down to the beach and be embarked. I was full of aches and pains, and could not at first remember; but, I remembered quite soon enough. The killed were lying about all over the place, and the Pirates were burying their dead, and taking away their wounded on hastily made litters, to the back of the Island. As for us prisoners, some of their boats had come round to the usual harbor, to carry us off. We looked a wretched few, I thought, when I got down there; still, it was another sign that we had fought well, and made the enemy suffer.

The Portugese Captain had all the women already embarked in the boat he himself commanded, which was just putting off when I got down. Miss Maryon sat on one side of him, and gave me a moment's look, as full of quiet courage, and pity, and confidence, as if it had been an hour long. On the other side of him was poor little Mrs. Fisher, weeping for her child and her mother. I was shoved into the same boat with Drooce and Packer, and the remainder of our party of marines; of whom we had lost two privates, besides Charker, my poor, brave comrade. We all made a melancholy passage, under the hot sun over the mainland. There we landed in a solitary place, and were mustered on the sea sand. Mr. and Mrs. Macey and their children were amongst us, Mr. and Mrs. Pordage, Mr. Kitten, Mr. Fisher, and Mrs. Belltott. We mustered only fourteen men, fifteen women, and seven children. Those were all that remained of the English who had lain down to sleep last night, unsuspecting and happy, on the Island of Silver-Store.

[To be continued.]

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my18-3m:(oulstp)

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SPRING BED FRAMES,
SIDE BOARDS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
EXTENSION DINING TABLES.
PATENT
Reclining Easy Chairs,
FOR THE SICK.
I HAVE THE
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
—OF—
CABINET FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
To be found
WEST OF NEW YORK,
WHICH
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED
—TO—
CALL AND EXAMINE.
SELLING
VERY CHEAP!
—FOR—
CASH,
OR
APPROVED PAPER.
C. MORGAN.
Chicago, May 11, 1858. my11-v95-3m.

Daily Arrivals of
NEW CARPETS!
JOHN WEST,
197 ... Lake Street ... 197
IS NOW RECEIVING

BRUSSELS	CARPETS,
THREE PLY	CARPETS,
INGRAIN	CARPETS,
SUPERFINE	CARPETS,
TAPESTRY	CARPETS,
VELVET	CARPETS,
HEMP	CARPETS,
HALL	CARPETS,
STAIR	CARPETS.

FOR SALE AT THE
Lowest New York Prices.
JOHN WEST.
The attention of the public is also invited to his
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture
BEDDING,
MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS,
Made of the best materials only.
JOHN WEST,
mh20 197 Lake Street.

J. E. & H. N. PARSON'S
Fine Furniture
AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Two Doors East of Briggs House.
We would respectfully invite your attention to our large and varied assortment now completing, expressly adapted to the
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
comprising new and elegant designs of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,
OAK SIDE-BOARDS—MIRROR DOORS.
Extension Tables and Chairs,
Enamelled Chamber Setts,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
Library Cases and Tables,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
Hall Stands and Chairs, Office Desks,
OVAL AND PIER MIRRORS,
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES,
together with a great variety of
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED FURNITURE.
We manufacture only
WELL MADE GOODS,
and will refund the money for any article not proving as represented. Our facilities enable us to offer all articles at
Low and Uniform Prices,
and at as low a rate as inferior work is usually sold in this city.
J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
fe24 179 Randolph Street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK.
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs,
Axles,
Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, Newark.
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM W. KAY, Chicago, Ill.
a29-ly

VERMILION—CHINESE AND TRIESTE. For sale by FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 15 South Water street.
je23

CONGRESS WATER.—A LARGE QUANTITY direct from the Springs.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake St.

TRANSPORTATION.

AMERICAN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—1858. Lake Ontario, and River St. Lawrence. Express Line for Montreal—New York, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal, leave Lewiston daily [illegible] at 8 o'clock P. M., arriving at Ogdensburgh the following [illegible] Brockville, and [illegible] Boston, Saratoga, Plattsburgh, Quebec, and all points east.
Through to Montreal in 34 hours.
Cars leave [illegible] at 3 P. M. and [illegible] Niagara Falls, 1.15 P. M.
United States Mail Steamer (ONTARIO, Capt. [illegible]) leaves Rochester, landing at all the U. S. ports on Tuesdays and Fridays, touching at Oswego, Cape Vincent, Kingston, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Brockville, Morristown, and Ogdensburgh—connecting as above.
Cars leave Buffalo to connect, at 7 P. M.
" Niagara " 1.30 P. M.
☞ For tickets and reliable information, the traveling public are recommended to call on the undersigned.
A. H. BRENNAN, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Office Central R. R. Falls Depot, Buffalo.
H. McE[illegible], General Ticket Agent,
Office Cataract Hotel Block, Niagara Falls. jy 2-a32-3m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $[illegible].
CYRUS CLARK, President. | JOHN ALLEN, Jr. Treas.
WM. FOOT, Vice President. | GEO. H. BRYANT, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:

F. S. MARSH,	Buffalo.	JOHN ALLEN, Jr.,	Buffalo.
F. L. STERNBERG,	"	EVERETT CLAPP,	N. Y.
WM. FOOT,	"	HUGH ALLEN,	Brooklyn.
JASON PARKER,	"	G. G. CHASE,	Albany.
CYRUS CLARK,	"	SAM'L MORGAN,	Mohawk.
JOSHUA MAXWELL,	"	J. L. HURD,	Detroit.

GEO. H. BRYANT, Tonawanda.
Having completed its arrangements for the ensuing season, this Company will be prepared on the opening of navigation, with its canal and facilities, to transport Merchandize, Railroad Iron and other property to and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Troy, and ports on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal, at low rates.
The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now advanced so near to completion, the Company feel warranted in guaranteeing to its customers such increased promptness and dispatch between New York and Buffalo as to command satisfaction.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.
Owned and operated by the Western Transportation Company, will run as heretofore over the New York Central Railroad between Buffalo and New York and by Steam on the Lake.
EASTERN AGENTS AND OFFICES:
EVERETT CLAPP, } No. 1 Coenties' Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, }
JAS. H. WILCOX, }
JOSEPH COLSON, } 3 Astor House Building, N. Y.
G. G. CHASE, 138 Pier, Albany.
J. W. TUTTLE, 191 River street, Troy.
J. M. WILDER, 26 State street, Boston.
LORENZO HUNTLEY, 5 Sweeny street, Tonawanda.
WESTERN AGENTS AND OFFICES:
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee.
JOHN L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit.
CONSIGNEES:

Dutton & Raymond, } Racine	Johnson & Hodges, Manitowoc
Hely & Upham, }	Day & Thomas,
Kenosha Pier Co., Kenosha.	Whitney & Co., Green Bay.
Dickinson & Wright, Waukegan.	T. N. Bond, Cleveland.
J. F. Kirkland, Sheboygan.	Railroad Agent, Sandusky.
John Hearn & Co., Erie.	John Sinclair, Toledo.

Buffalo Office and Docks at Erie Basin.
ROLLIN ROBINSON,
jel1-v256-3m Foot of State street, Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD LINE, COMMENCING ON the first of May.
A TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF A NO. 1 NEW AND Largest Class Fast
SCREW STEAMERS,
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nicholson.
HUNTER, Capt. Dickson.
EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. Ball.
ONTONAGON, Capt. Wilkins.
connecting at Collingwood with the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway—at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railroad for Portland, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, &c., and with steamers on Lake Ontario, connecting with the Oswego and Syracuse, Watertown and Rome, and Ogdensburg Railways; also the
Iron Steamer Peerless,
for Lewiston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and all Eastern cities and taking passengers and Freight to and from Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers and Mackinac, and returning from Collingwood take Passengers and Freight for Lake Superior, connecting at Mackinac with the steamer Lady Elgin for all ports on Lake Superior, and with steamers at Mackinac for Green Bay.
Freights received daily for all points on west shore of Lake Michigan as far north as Two Rivers.
A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents
my28-3m-4899 Foot of Lasalle st. Chicago, Ill.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PROPRIETORS:
ALVORD, DANE & CO., F. B. DANE,
New York. Oswego.
CONTRACTING AGENTS:
F. S. LITTLEJOHN ... F. B. DANE.
No. 110 Broad street, New York.
GEORGE DAVIS ... J. P. WORTHELL.
No. 1 Courtlandt street, cor Broadway, New York.
C. A. FOLGER ... 96 Pier, Albany.
CONSIGNEES:
JAS. PECK & CO., Chicago.
DOUSMAN & CO., Milwaukee.
GATLIN & BROWN, Detroit.
SINCLAIR & CO., Toledo.
ALBERT LEE, (Peck & Co.'s Office),
ap16-3m-1849 General Western Agent, Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
Freight shipped direct between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and all Eastern and Southeastern points and Chicago.
The distance by this Line is less to the Atlantic cities than by any other route.
Direct connections are made with Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton, via Lima, Forest or Crestline.
SUMMER RATES BETWEEN CHICAGO

and—	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
Pittsburgh	$0.60	$0.70	$0.[illegible]	$0.[illegible]
Cincinnati	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]
Dayton	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]	0.47	0.[illegible]
Columbus	0.90	0.70	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.
A new and very favorable schedule of rates for Live Stock has been recently established by this road. The Merchants and Shippers' Union Line, connecting the best of all rail stock routes from Chicago. Arrangements have been made by the Company to enable stock at Thirty-six hours, with extra charge.
RETURN PASSES GIVEN TO DROVERS.
AGENCIES FOR THROUGH FREIGHT:
Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Depot, No. 1 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot, North street, Baltimore.
Depot, 34 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 William street, New York.
Depot, Twelfth street (West Side) and corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, Chicago.
JNO. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jos. H. Moore, Gen'l Sup't, Crestline, Ohio.
JAS. W. MUNSON, Freight Agent,
jel-ly Chicago.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Freight Office, Chicago, April 24, 1858.
The attention of shippers is respectfully asked to the great facilities offered by the Illinois Central Railroad over all other routes, for the quick transportation of provisions, grain and other freight to and from New Orleans and Chicago, the south and the [illegible]
Through rates given to all points on the following Railroads: [illegible] Great Western of Ill., Toledo, Wabash & Western; Ohio & Mississippi; Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis; Terre Haute & Richmond; Bellefontaine & Indianapolis; Chicago & Cincinnati.
Shippers will please notice the connections and numerous points reached via I. C. R. R., rates being at lowest rates. The Illinois Central Railroad will not guarantee freight to and from New Orleans and Chicago unless ordered by Railroad line of Packets. Prices in other routes and distance for freight to and from New Orleans and Chicago will call on
HOWE FORSYTH,
Gen. Freight Agent Ill. Cen. R. R. Depot.
J. C. CLARKE, Supt. Foot of South Water street, Chicago, and apply for through rates of freight to
ap28-adl-3m C. M. SMITH, Ill. Cen. R. R.

TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.—CHANGE OF Depot. The
FREIGHT AND LUMBER DEPOTS
of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, have been changed to the
CORNER OF WEST VAN BUREN AND CANAL STS.
Company's office, No. 48 Dearborn street.
mh25-[illegible] L. DARLING, General Agent.

R. D. McFARLANE,
GAS, STEAM FITTING,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54...LA SALLE STREET..45
CHICAGO.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
Cornelius & Baker,
Always on hand, comprising the Plainest and most Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS
IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS.
COUNTRY ORDERS,
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO
TO THE TRADE.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS,
IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.
54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
☞ Every description of Gas Fixture and Brass-work Bronzed or Re-gilt.
☞ Manufactory, 121 Monroe street. a5

SEA BATHING.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Cape Island, Cape May, N. J.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED for the reception of visitors on Thursday, June 17th, 1858. It is located in front of the Ocean, and is convenient to the beach. Private tables will be furnished to parties who may desire them, and meals will be served at [illegible] P. M. Owing to the pressure of the period, the price of board will be greatly reduced, [illegible] and every accommodation will be given. [illegible] L. HARWOOD, [illegible] Walnut street.
P. S.—[illegible] will be [illegible] on the premises.
my31-3m-v87

J. H. REED & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 144 & 146 Lake Street,
Jobbers of all descriptions of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS,
Soap Maker Stock and Manufacturers' Goods.
[illegible]

Everybody Wants It.
THE LEGAL GUIDE AND POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.—This work contains a list of all the Post Offices in the United States, [illegible]
[illegible]
RUFUS BLANCHARD, [illegible] Lasalle street.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

PRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1864.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &C.—The money market is very quiet. Exchange remains steady at 1 per cent premium.

Bankers and others discounting freely on produce at 1@ per cent.

COMMERCIAL.—The Wheat market to-day was very much depressed. No. 2 Spring opened at 91c in store: but declined on 'Change to 90c, and is the afternoon to 88½c in store—closing dull and heavy. No. 1 Spring and Rejected were in good demand at 97 and 91@93c in store. No other grain or flour to-day. Although there are some vague suspicions of fly and rust, yet the appearances are very flattering indeed for a heavy yield. The weather is now all that can be desired, and Corn is growing with a rapidity that farmers seem satisfied the crop will be an average one and will be matured in good season.

You would be delighted to see our country at present. Nothing but grain and thousands of fat cattle, in every direction, to be seen. What a luxuriance of vegetable and animal growth! Whatever may be the privations caused by dull trade and heavy floods in many districts of the Union, there need be little fear of want in our quarter, for abundance stares you in the face in every direction.

Yours, truly,

A. HALDANE.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 8.

The receipts at Sherman's yards to-day were—2 cars Cattle by the C, B & Q R R, and 2 cars Hogs by the Ill C. No sales here.

CATTLE—Receipts very light and few offering. Sales to-day were made at a range of $2 50@3 00—the latter fair Cattle, though rather scarce.

HOGS—Demand good, but receipts light. Packers buy at the yards and Stockyards. Small sales at $5 10 to $5 60 for No. 1 and 2 per lb for Butchers' do., and $4 75@5 00 for Culls, Heavy and Rough.

PRICES OF BEEF AT PORT-POINTED STEERS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av. Price
Wilson	Sherman	6 cattle	1350 lb $5.00
Hirves	Curtis	2 "	1000 2.70
Dole	Madden	3 "	1005 2.90
Hickey	Sherman & Reeder	2 "	1000 2.70
Buckels	Cook	1 "	940 2.75
Tobin	"	1 "	at $24 lb head
Bray	Hurtis	3 hogs	160 3.00
Gridley	Kelly	25 "	121 3.10
Emery	Cober	23 "	185 3.45
Sole	Cober	10 "	196 3.50
Dole	Cober	20 "	201 3.50
Sole	Hurtis	20 sheep	at $1.25 lb head

Home Marketing.

MEATS—We have no change to note from last week. Our quotations are made up at the leading stalls of the South Side, and we are aware we are paying very large figures obtained elsewhere in other portions of the city. We quote Beef, prime cuts, 10c; round cuts, 9@10c; 2nd cuts, 8@9c; Steaks, 9c; Lamb, 6@12½c per quarter, Mutton, 10@12½c per lb. Dried Beef, 10@11½c per lb. Shoulders, 8@10c per lb. Salt Pork, 10c per lb. Cured Beef, 5@7c per lb. Sausages, 12½@15c per lb. Beef Tongues, 10c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Butter, 12@14. Cheese, 9@10c. Eggs, 10@12c per dozen.

GAME AND POULTRY—Chickens, 14@25c. Turkeys 10@12c per lb. Pigeons, 75c per doz.

FISH—Whitefish, fresh, 6c per lb. Lake Trout, do., 5c. Pickerel, do., 5c. Red Snapper, do., 5c. Red Bass, do., 6c.

VEGETABLES—New Potatoes are coming in, though not at a price which commend them to very general use. Old potatoes are plenty and cheap. We have heard of sales within this week at 12½c per bu. This advantage is of course limited to those who have purchasers in small quantities. Garden sauce is more plenty, but sales still rule high.

New Potatoes per bu, $1.40; old do., 35c. Onions per bu, $1 50; per bbl, $3 50. Cabbages, $1 per doz. New Beets, 6@8c; do Turnips, do, 30c; do Carrots do, 50; Radishes do, 20c; New Onions do, 20c; Cucumbers, 6@8c per doz. Tomatoes, 6@8c per lb. Pie Plant, 3 bunch, 6@8c; Lettuce do, 15c; Green Corn, 6c @ 9 ears.

FRUITS—Summer Berries are selling plenty, but prices are well sustained. Strawberry, as now out of season, command from 8@10c per quart to the consumer, who, if he had memories of other years favored, should hail the change in rate at this price of rather a high flavor. Whortleberries are coming in, and are as quoted. We notice a few arrivals of Apples and Pears, but not of a quality and worth to deserve a quotation. Gooseberries, 6@8c per quart; Currants, 10c do. Strawberries, 25c do; Raspberries, 15c do; Black berries, 20c do; Cherries, 25c do; Peaches, 50c per doz; Apples, new, $1.50 per bbl; old do, $3; Pears, $6 ? bu; Pine Apples, 37½c; Bananas, 50@60c ? doz; Cocoa Nuts, 10@15c a piece.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 10c ? lb; Peaches, pared, 20c ? lb; unpaired, 12c do.

New York Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1864.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
At Allerton's	1 13		603	4,600	
At Browning's	40		37	2,547	
At Harlem	1		40	1,000	
At Chamberlain's	32	62	91	4,189	
Total	2,914	1·8	771	12,336	4,301
Do prev's week	2,741	194	717	10,229	
Increase	173		54	2,107	
Decrease		17			2,198
Av. per week, 1863	3,139	247	658	8,540	5,847
Av. per week, 1862	3,107	247	658	8,540	5,847
Av. per week, 1861	3,485	277	730	10,023	6,117
Av. per week, 1860	3,242	257	676	8,902	5,847
Total, 1863	162,984	13,832	38,248	477,984	327,132

PRICES OF BEEVES AT DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton's drove, 40th street, from Washington Drove Yards, 40th street, report the cattle in market from the following states:

New York	6	Ohio	607
Indiana	270	Illinois	1,579
Pennsylvania	99	Iowa	4
Michigan	30	Missouri	
Kentucky	1	Pennsylvania	

REMARKS ON BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts for this market were rather better, though still below the average of last year. We noticed a fair average of all sizes and qualities, and the market was again poor—a decline of ½c per lb on the sales of last week, and ½c on some sales. Most of the stock was from Illinois. New York is not represented at all. Mr. Allerton's drove, from the Jersey Meadows, N. J., and at that place 400 head were sold to butchers.

It is said that a good number of cattle are at pasture all along the Hudson River, ready for shipment, to be brought to market when prices will justify. Up to one o'clock the drovers were hopeful that the market would improve, but none could be quoted.

Sales of Beeves, Cows, Veals, Sheep and Swine, at Browning's this morning, prices were ½ cent to ¾ cent lower than last week's quotations, as to quality. A lot of 150 head Canada Cattle, from some 700 miles west of the Canadian Bridge, Canada, were sold at $8 per 100 lbs gross.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY RAIL.

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Pork. Bbls.	Barley. Bush.	Oats. Bush.
July 1, 1863	132,062	262,194	14,187	197	50	51,139
do 1, 1862	107,200	1,000	1,000	1,000		
do 1, 1861	154,667	46,000	900	81	672	
do 1, 1860	84,442	27,000				

PRODUCE.

To London, Flour per bbl. qr.			0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To Liverpool,	do	do	0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To Clyde,	do	do	0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To London, Ashes, per ton gr'ss			0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To Liverpool, do	do		0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To Clyde, do	do		0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To London, Grain per qr. sig.			0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To Liverpool, do	do		0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d
To Clyde, do	do		0s. 0d@ 0s. 0d

The Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI, JULY 7.—There was a decline movement in the market to-day, with considerable sales and a general advance was felt in prices. This movement was due entirely to fill orders. The trade seems limited to 200 bbls Mess Pork at $18; 400 bbls Prime Mess Lard at 11c; 100 bbls Bacon shoulders at 8½c, part; 13 lbs at 9½c, part; 150 lbs Hams, part, at 11c; 100 lbs Bacon sides at 10½c; 50 bbls Lard, at 10½c; 50 bbls Bacon sides, at 10½c; 50 bbls Bacon sides, at 10½c; 50 bbls Bacon sides